

EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

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: 0-20146

EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Virginia (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	54-1601306 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
2 East Main Street P.O. Box 391 Berryville, Virginia (Address of principal executive offices)	22611 (Zip Code)
(540) 955-2510 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this Chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock (\$2.50 par value) outstanding as of August 2, 2012 was 3,337,251.

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(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,307	\$ 7,610
Interest-bearing deposits with other institutions	5,689	14,331
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,996	21,941
Securities available for sale, at fair value	104,340	114,134
Restricted investments	2,943	3,520
Loans	428,505	410,424
Allowance for loan losses	(8,628)	(8,743)
Net Loans	419,877	401,681
Bank premises and equipment, net	16,370	15,200
Other real estate owned, net of allowance	2,172	2,378
Other assets	10,219	9,168
Total assets	\$ 568,917	\$ 568,022
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$ 115,478	\$ 107,237
Savings and interest bearing demand deposits	220,993	210,158
Time deposits	117,646	131,070
Total deposits	\$ 454,117	\$ 448,465
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,000	10,000
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	32,250	42,250
Trust preferred capital notes	7,217	7,217
Other liabilities	3,694	2,000
Total liabilities	\$ 507,278	\$ 509,932
Shareholders Equity		
Preferred stock, \$10 par value; 500,000 shares authorized and unissued	\$	\$
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 2012, 3,317,150; issued 2011, 3,286,992	8,293	8,217
Surplus	9,998	9,568
Retained earnings	39,896	37,374

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,452	2,931
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 61,639	\$ 58,090
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 568,917	\$ 568,022

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Interest and Dividend Income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 5,748	\$ 5,711	\$ 11,423	\$ 11,442
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:				
Taxable interest income	554	739	1,152	1,453
Interest income exempt from federal income taxes	351	335	711	662
Dividends	107	65	210	126
Interest on deposits in banks	2	14	5	20
Total interest and dividend income	\$ 6,762	\$ 6,864	\$ 13,501	\$ 13,703
Interest Expense				
Interest on deposits	\$ 397	\$ 635	\$ 841	\$ 1,296
Interest on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	89	91	180	181
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	273	453	571	891
Interest on trust preferred capital notes	37	33	75	67
Interest on interest rate swap	42	46	83	90
Total interest expense	\$ 838	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,750	\$ 2,525
Net interest income	\$ 5,924	\$ 5,606	\$ 11,751	\$ 11,178
Provision For Loan Losses	300	900	600	1,800
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	\$ 5,624	\$ 4,706	\$ 11,151	\$ 9,378
Noninterest Income				
Income from fiduciary activities	\$ 281	\$ 241	\$ 521	\$ 509
Service charges on deposit accounts	370	396	722	784
Other service charges and fees	868	839	1,678	1,613
Gain on sale of securities	14	163	14	163
Other operating income	40	21	108	39
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,573	\$ 1,660	\$ 3,043	\$ 3,108
Noninterest Expenses				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,671	\$ 2,487	\$ 5,284	\$ 4,900
Occupancy expenses	287	282	579	591
Equipment expenses	176	183	340	344
Advertising and marketing expenses	100	125	215	250
Stationery and supplies	69	69	140	168
ATM network fees	135	132	257	246
Other real estate owned expense	29	27	50	107
(Gain) loss on the sale of other real estate owned	(4)	118	(15)	161
FDIC assessment	(77)	177	106	376
Computer software expense	101	143	236	269
Bank franchise tax	95	94	196	173

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Professional fees	259	232	520	529
Other operating expenses	539	493	1,074	995
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 4,380	\$ 4,562	\$ 8,982	\$ 9,109
Income before income taxes	\$ 2,817	\$ 1,804	\$ 5,212	\$ 3,377
Income Tax Expense	815	481	1,496	887
Net income	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,323	\$ 3,716	\$ 2,490
Earnings Per Share				
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.76
Net income per common share, diluted	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.76

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)****(dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,323	\$ 3,716	\$ 2,490
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities, net of deferred income taxes of \$200 and \$467 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and \$287 and \$509 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	386	909	556	991
Change in market value of interest rate swap, net of deferred income taxes of \$25 and \$59 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and \$18 and \$38 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(47)	(115)	(35)	(75)
Total other comprehensive income	339	794	521	916
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2,341	\$ 2,117	\$ 4,237	\$ 3,406

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 8,124	\$ 9,076	\$ 35,419	\$ 1,210	\$ 53,829
Net income			2,490		2,490
Other comprehensive income				916	916
Restricted stock awards, stock incentive plan (5,691 shares)	14	(14)			
Stock-based compensation expense		42			42
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan (19,446 shares)	48	254			302
Issuance of common stock, employee benefit plan (5,184 shares)	13	76			89
Dividends declared (\$0.36 per share)			(1,179)		(1,179)
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ 8,199	\$ 9,434	\$ 36,730	\$ 2,126	\$ 56,489
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 8,217	\$ 9,568	\$ 37,374	\$ 2,931	\$ 58,090
Net income			3,716		3,716
Other comprehensive income				521	521
Restricted stock awards, stock incentive plan (7,363 shares)	19	(19)			
Income tax benefit on vesting of restricted stock		2			2
Stock-based compensation expense		90			90
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan (16,696 shares)	42	266			308
Issuance of common stock, employee benefit plan (6,099 shares)	15	91			106
Dividends declared (\$0.36 per share)			(1,194)		(1,194)
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 8,293	\$ 9,998	\$ 39,896	\$ 3,452	\$ 61,639

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 3,716	\$ 2,490
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	422	413
Amortization of intangible and other assets	56	44
Provision for loan losses	600	1,800
Provision for other real estate owned		70
(Gain) loss on the sale of other real estate owned	(15)	161
Loss on the sale of repossessed assets	2	16
(Gain) on the sale of securities	(14)	(163)
Accrual of restricted stock awards	90	42
Premium amortization on securities, net	99	40
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in other assets	(1,410)	(120)
Increase in other liabilities	1,642	1,349
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 5,188	\$ 6,142
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from maturities and principal payments of securities available for sale	\$ 11,138	\$ 19,915
Proceeds from the sale of securities	1,571	4,849
Purchases of securities available for sale	(2,157)	(26,199)
Proceeds from the sale of restricted investments	577	51
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(1,593)	(473)
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	800	859
Proceeds from the sale of repossessed assets	53	95
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(19,394)	1,826
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ (9,005)	\$ 923
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand deposits, money market and savings accounts	\$ 19,076	\$ 15,710
Net (decrease) increase in certificates of deposit	(13,424)	4,966
Net (decrease) in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase		(1,154)
Net (decrease) in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(10,000)	
Issuance of common stock, employee benefit plan	106	89
Cash dividends paid	(886)	(877)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (5,128)	\$ 18,734

(continued)

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

(continued)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (8,945)	\$ 25,799
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning	21,941	13,970
Ending	\$ 12,996	\$ 39,769
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$ 1,798	\$ 2,547
Income taxes	\$ 1,445	\$
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	\$ 843	\$ 1,500
Change in market value of interest rate swap	\$ (53)	\$ (113)
Other real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 579	\$ 2,960
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan	\$ 308	\$ 302
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****June 30, 2012****NOTE 1. General**

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 (the 2011 Form 10-K).

The Company owns 100% of Bank of Clarke County (the Bank) and Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions between the Company and the Bank have been eliminated. The subordinated debt of Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II is reflected as a liability of the Company.

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations.

NOTE 2. Stock-Based Compensation Plan

During 2003, the Company's shareholders approved a stock incentive plan which allows key employees and directors to increase their personal financial interest in the Company. This plan permits the issuance of incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options and the award of stock appreciation rights, common stock, restricted stock, and phantom stock. The plan authorizes the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of common stock.

The Company periodically grants Restricted Stock to its directors and executive officers. Restricted Stock provides grantees with rights to shares of common stock upon completion of a service period or achievement of Company performance measures. During the restriction period, all shares are considered outstanding and dividends are paid to the grantee. In general, outside directors are periodically granted restricted shares which vest over a period of less than nine months. Beginning during 2006, executive officers were granted restricted shares which vest over a three year service period and restricted shares which vest based on meeting annual performance measures. The Company recognizes compensation expense over the restricted period. The following table presents Restricted Stock activity for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	2011	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
	Shares		Shares	
Nonvested, beginning of period	13,700	\$ 16.11	12,772	\$ 16.89
Granted	14,500	17.87	12,300	16.76
Vested	(7,363)	16.10	(5,691)	17.26
Forfeited	(737)	16.25	(2,081)	18.38
Nonvested, end of period	20,100	\$ 17.37	17,300	\$ 16.50

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Basic earnings per share represents income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. The number of potential common shares is determined using the treasury method and relates to outstanding stock options and unvested restricted stock grants.

The following table shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock. Potential dilutive common stock had no effect on income available to common shareholders.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Average number of common shares outstanding	3,326,999	3,286,551	3,321,502	3,280,757
Effect of dilutive common stock	8,891	7,780	8,821	7,234
Average number of common shares outstanding used to calculate diluted earnings per share	3,335,890	3,294,331	3,330,323	3,287,991

NOTE 4. Securities

Amortized costs and fair values of securities available for sale at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	June 30, 2012 (in thousands)		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 15,795	\$ 905	\$	\$ 16,700
Mortgage-backed securities	27,409	1,392		28,801
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	41,353	2,329	(14)	43,668
Corporate securities	11,942	980	(19)	12,903
Equity securities	2,054	214		2,268
	\$ 98,553	\$ 5,820	\$ (33)	\$ 104,340
		December 31, 2011 (in thousands)		
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 17,655	\$ 878	\$	\$ 18,533
Mortgage-backed securities	33,420	1,143	(17)	34,546
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	43,640	2,159	(33)	45,766
Corporate securities	12,421	707	(85)	13,043
Equity securities	2,054	192		2,246
	\$ 109,190	\$ 5,079	\$ (135)	\$ 114,134

During the first six months of 2012, the Company sold \$1.6 million in available for sale securities for a net gain of \$14 thousand. During the first six months of 2011, the Company sold \$4.8 million in available for sale securities for a net gain of \$163 thousand.

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The fair value and gross unrealized losses for securities available for sale, totaled by the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous gross unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	June 30, 2012 (in thousands)					
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage-backed securities						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions			280	14	280	14
Corporate securities	970	19			970	19
Equity securities						
	\$ 970	\$ 19	\$ 280	\$ 14	\$ 1,250	\$ 33
	December 31, 2011 (in thousands)					
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage-backed securities	4,003	17			4,003	17
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	282	2	294	31	576	33
Corporate securities	1,913	85			1,913	85
Equity securities						
	\$ 6,198	\$ 104	\$ 294	\$ 31	\$ 6,492	\$ 135

Gross unrealized losses on available for sale securities included two (2) and nine (9) debt securities at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The Company evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. The Company's mortgage-backed securities are issued by U.S. government agencies, which guarantee payments to investors regardless of the status of the underlying mortgages. Consideration is given to the length of time and the amount of an unrealized loss, the financial condition of the issuer, and the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer long enough to allow for an anticipated recovery in fair value. The fair value of a security reflects its liquidity as compared to similar instruments, current market rates on similar instruments, and the creditworthiness of the issuer. Absent any change in the liquidity of a security or the creditworthiness of the issuer, prices will decline as market rates rise and vice-versa. The primary cause of the unrealized losses at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was changes in market interest rates. Since the losses can be primarily attributed to changes in market interest rates and not expected cash flows or an issuer's financial condition, the unrealized losses are deemed to be temporary. The Company's holdings of corporate securities and equity securities represent investments in larger financial institutions. The current economic crisis involving housing, liquidity and credit were the primary causes of the unrealized losses on these securities at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The Company monitors the financial condition of these issuers continuously and will record other-than-temporary impairment if the recovery of value is unlikely.

The Company's securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, currency and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term would materially affect securities reported in the financial statements. In addition, recent economic uncertainty and market events have led to unprecedented volatility in currency, commodity, credit and equity markets culminating in failures of some banking and financial services firms and government intervention to solidify others. These recent events underscore the level of investment risk associated with the current economic environment, and accordingly the level of risk in the Company's securities.

Securities having a carrying value of \$19.1 million at June 30, 2012 were pledged to secure securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other purposes required by law.

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The composition of restricted investments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was as follows:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	\$ 344	\$ 344
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	2,459	3,036
Community Bankers Bank Stock	140	140
	\$ 2,943	\$ 3,520

NOTE 5. Allowance for Loan Losses

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(in thousands)		
Balance, beginning	\$ 8,743	\$ 7,111	\$ 7,111
Provision charged to operating expense	600	3,750	1,800
Recoveries added to the allowance	131	848	452
Loan losses charged to the allowance	(846)	(2,966)	(1,529)
Balance, ending	\$ 8,628	\$ 8,743	\$ 7,834

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Nonaccrual and past due loans by class at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	As of June 30, 2012 (in thousands)							90 or More Days Past Due Still Accruing	Nonaccrual Loans
	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans			
Commercial Non Real Estate:									
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 424	\$ 15	\$ 2	\$ 441	\$ 21,890	\$ 22,331	\$ 2	\$	
Commercial Real Estate:									
Owner Occupied	380	1,051	99	1,530	91,030	92,560		384	
Non-owner occupied	1,076	139		1,215	36,462	37,677		139	
Construction and Farmland:									
Residential						11,312			
Commercial	210	105	162	477	28,288	28,765	162	144	
Consumer:									
Installment	83	16		99	12,912	13,011			
Residential:									
Equity Lines	331			331	32,827	33,158		420	
Single family	2,491	249		2,740	179,511	182,251		605	
Multifamily					4,215	4,215			
All Other Loans					3,225	3,225			
Total	\$ 4,995	\$ 1,575	\$ 263	\$ 6,833	\$ 421,672	\$ 428,505	\$ 164	\$ 1,692	

	As of December 31, 2011 (in thousands)							90 or More Past Due Still Accruing	Nonaccrual Loans
	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans			
Commercial Non Real Estate:									
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 114	\$ 421	\$	\$ 535	\$ 22,331	\$ 22,866	\$	\$	
Commercial Real Estate:									
Owner Occupied	174	9	447	630	82,476	83,106		600	
Non-owner occupied	873	1,102		1,975	32,962	34,937		234	
Construction and Farmland:									
Residential						10,594			
Commercial						24,375		151	
Consumer:									
Installment	114	13	5	132	13,053	13,185	5		
Residential:									
Equity Lines	217	30		247	33,182	33,429		177	
Single family	2,187	194	717	3,098	176,111	179,209	89	1,287	
Multifamily					4,517	4,517			
All Other Loans					4,206	4,206			
Total	\$ 3,679	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,169	\$ 6,617	\$ 403,807	\$ 410,424	\$ 94	\$ 2,449	

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Allowance for loan losses by segment at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

As of and for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

	(in thousands)							
	Construction and Farmland	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	All Other Loans	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for credit losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,618	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,077	\$ 131	\$ 123	\$ 193	\$ 8,743
Charge-Offs		(436)	(278)	(46)	(76)	(10)		(846)
Recoveries	1	57	1	25	42	5		131
Provision	56	(152)	738	(279)	23	(11)	225	600
Ending balance	\$ 2,675	\$ 3,013	\$ 1,518	\$ 777	\$ 120	\$ 107	\$ 418	\$ 8,628
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,582	\$ 294	\$ 247	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,553
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,224	\$ 530	\$ 120	\$ 107	\$ 418	\$ 5,075
Financing receivables:								
Ending balance	\$ 40,077	\$ 219,624	\$ 130,237	\$ 22,331	\$ 13,011	\$ 3,225	\$	\$ 428,505
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,347	\$ 8,278	\$ 6,037	\$ 247	\$	\$	\$	\$ 17,909
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 36,730	\$ 211,346	\$ 124,200	\$ 22,084	\$ 13,011	\$ 3,225	\$	\$ 410,596

As of and for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011

	(in thousands)							
	Construction and Farmland	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	All Other Loans	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for credit losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,386	\$ 3,457	\$ 1,231	\$ 819	\$ 182	\$ 36	\$	\$ 7,111
Charge-Offs	(721)	(1,203)	(14)	(572)	(331)	(125)		(2,966)
Recoveries	5	298	2	292	195	56		848
Provision	1,948	992	(162)	538	85	156	193	3,750
Ending balance	\$ 2,618	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,077	\$ 131	\$ 123	\$ 193	\$ 8,743
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,468	\$ 2,071	\$ 150	\$ 544	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,233
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,473	\$ 907	\$ 533	\$ 131	\$ 123	\$ 193	\$ 4,510

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Financing receivables:

Ending balance	\$ 34,969	\$ 217,155	\$ 118,043	\$ 22,866	\$ 13,185	\$ 4,206	\$	\$ 410,424
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,357	\$ 9,748	\$ 6,186	\$ 599	\$	\$	\$	\$ 19,890
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 31,612	\$ 207,407	\$ 111,857	\$ 22,267	\$ 13,185	\$ 4,206	\$	\$ 390,534

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Impaired loans by class at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	As of June 30, 2012 (in thousands)				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance:					
Commercial Non Real Estate:					
Commercial & Industrial	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial Real Estate:					
Owner Occupied	2,454	2,462		2,675	68
Non-owner occupied	2,248	2,254		2,382	72
Construction and Farmland:					
Residential					
Commercial	353	353		362	4
Residential					
Equity lines	171	171		189	
Single family	3,871	3,881		4,186	73
Multifamily					
Other Loans					
	\$ 9,097	\$ 9,121	\$	\$ 9,794	\$ 217
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial Non Real Estate:					
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 248	\$ 8
Commercial Real Estate:					
Owner Occupied					
Non-owner occupied	1,335	1,338	294	1,345	53
Construction and Farmland:					
Residential					
Commercial	2,994	3,015	1,430	3,017	62
Residential					
Equity lines	399	399	251	403	2
Single family	3,837	3,847	1,331	3,929	112
Multifamily					
Other Loans					
	\$ 8,812	\$ 8,846	\$ 3,553	\$ 8,942	\$ 237
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 248	\$ 8
Commercial Real Estate	6,037	6,054	294	6,402	193
Construction and Farmland	3,347	3,368	1,430	3,379	66
Residential	8,278	8,298	1,582	8,707	187
Other					
Total	\$ 17,909	\$ 17,967	\$ 3,553	\$ 18,736	\$ 454

The average recorded investment of impaired loans for the three month period ended June 30, 2012 was \$18.7 million. The interest income recognized on impaired loans for the three months ended June 30, 2012 was \$228 thousand.

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	As of December 31, 2011 (in thousands)				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance:					
Commercial Non Real Estate:					
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$	\$ 2	\$
Commercial Real Estate:					
Owner Occupied	2,521	2,529		2,575	132
Non-owner occupied	2,552	2,567		2,623	110
Construction and Farmland:					
Residential					
Commercial	361	361		466	21
Residential:					
Equity lines	177	177		190	
Single family	3,237	3,242		3,840	97
Multifamily					
Other Loans					
	\$ 8,853	\$ 8,881	\$	\$ 9,696	\$ 360
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial Non Real Estate:					
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 594	\$ 600	\$ 544	\$ 602	\$ 26
Commercial Real Estate:					
Owner Occupied					
Non-owner occupied	1,112	1,124	150	1,128	64
Construction and Farmland:					
Residential					
Commercial	2,997	3,006	1,468	3,012	147
Residential:					
Equity lines	402	404	325	404	13
Single family	5,932	5,940	1,746	6,029	236
Multifamily					
Other Loans					
	\$ 11,037	\$ 11,074	\$ 4,233	\$ 11,175	\$ 486
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 599	\$ 605	\$ 544	\$ 604	\$ 26
Commercial Real Estate	6,185	6,220	150	6,326	306
Construction and Farmland	3,358	3,367	1,468	3,478	168
Residential	9,748	9,763	2,071	10,463	346
Other					
Total	\$ 19,890	\$ 19,955	\$ 4,233	\$ 20,871	\$ 846

When the ultimate collectability of the total principal of an impaired loan is in doubt and the loan is in nonaccrual status, all payments are applied to principal under the cost-recovery method. For financial statement purposes, the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans is the actual principal balance reduced by payments that would otherwise have been applied to interest. When reporting information on these loans to the applicable customers, the unpaid principal balance is reported as if payments were applied to principal and interest under the original terms of the loan agreements. Therefore, the unpaid principal balance reported to the customer would be higher than the recorded investment in the loan for financial statement purposes. When the ultimate collectability of the total principal of the impaired loan is not in doubt and the loan is in nonaccrual status, contractual interest is credited to interest income when received under the cash-basis method.

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The Company uses a rating system for evaluating the risks associated with non-consumer loans. Consumer loans are not evaluated for risk unless the characteristics of the loan fall within classified categories. Descriptions of these ratings are as follows:

Pass	Pass loans exhibit acceptable operating trends, balance sheet trends, and liquidity. Sufficient cash flow exists to service the loan. All obligations have been paid by the borrower in an as agreed manner.
Watch	Watch loans exhibit income volatility, negative operating trends, and a highly leveraged balance sheet. A higher level of supervision is required for these loans as the potential for a negative event could impact the borrower's ability to repay the loan.
Special mention	Special mention loans exhibit a potential weakness, if left uncorrected, may negatively affect the borrower's ability to repay its debt obligation. The risk of default is not imminent and the borrower still demonstrates sufficient cash flow to support the loan.
Substandard	Substandard loans exhibit well defined weaknesses and have a potential of default. The borrowers exhibit adverse financial trends but still have the ability to service debt obligations.
Doubtful	Doubtful loans exhibit all of the characteristics inherent in substandard loans but the weaknesses make collection or full liquidation highly questionable.
Loss	Loss loans are considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted.

Credit quality information by class at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was as follows:

INTERNAL RISK RATING GRADES	As of June 30, 2012 (in thousands)						Total
	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	
Commercial Non Real Estate:							
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 18,074	\$ 2,510	\$ 81	\$ 1,634	\$ 32	\$	\$ 22,331
Commercial Real Estate:							
Owner Occupied	74,850	6,798	6,614	4,055	243		92,560
Non-owner occupied	23,346	5,656	1,785	6,752	138		37,677
Construction and Farmland:							
Residential	10,644		668				11,312
Commercial	19,832	2,032	2,921	3,882	98		28,765
Residential:							
Equity Lines	31,777	70	144	918	249		33,158
Single family	153,414	6,677	11,034	10,394	732		182,251
Multifamily	2,091	2,124					4,215
All other loans	3,225						3,225
Total	\$ 337,253	\$ 25,867	\$ 23,247	\$ 27,635	\$ 1,492	\$	\$ 415,494
Consumer Credit Exposure by Payment Activity	Performing \$ 12,912	Nonperforming \$ 99					

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INTERNAL RISK RATING GRADES	As of December 31, 2011 (in thousands)						Total
	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	
Commercial Non Real Estate:							
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 16,960	\$ 2,668	\$ 991	\$ 2,215	\$ 32	\$	\$ 22,866
Commercial Real Estate:							
Owner Occupied	65,651	6,613	5,759	4,641	442		83,106
Non-owner occupied	21,573	6,688	1,330	5,113	233		34,937
Construction and Farmland:							
Residential	9,839		755				10,594
Commercial	15,990	1,657	2,595	4,029	104		24,375
Residential:							
Equity Lines	31,862	227	355	985			33,429
Single family	150,520	5,939	10,249	11,134	1,367		179,209
Multifamily	2,320	1,230	967				4,517
All other loans	3,485		721				4,206
Total	\$ 318,200	\$ 25,022	\$ 23,722	\$ 28,117	\$ 2,178	\$	\$ 397,239
		Performing	Nonperforming				
Consumer Credit Exposure by Payment Activity	\$ 13,053	\$	132				

NOTE 6. Troubled Debt Restructurings

All loans deemed a troubled debt restructuring, or TDR, are considered impaired, and are evaluated for collateral and cash-flow sufficiency. A loan is considered a TDR when the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that the Company would not otherwise consider. All of the following factors are indicators that the Bank has granted a concession (one or multiple items may be present):

The borrower receives a reduction of the stated interest rate to a rate less than the institution is willing to accept at the time of the restructure for a new loan with comparable risk.

The borrower receives an extension of the maturity date or dates at a stated interest rate lower than the current market interest rate for new debt with similar risk characteristics.

The borrower receives a reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt as stated in the instrument or other agreement.

The borrower receives a deferral of required payments (principal and/or interest).

The borrower receives a reduction of the accrued interest.

There were twenty-three (23) troubled debt restructured loans totaling \$9.7 million at June 30, 2012. At December 31, 2012, there were twenty-five (25) troubled debt restructured loans totaling \$10.7 million. There were no outstanding commitments to lend additional amounts to troubled debt restructured borrowers at June 30, 2012.

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The following tables set forth information on the Company's troubled debt restructurings by class of financing receivable occurring during the stated periods:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			
	(in thousands)			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Impairment Accrued
Commercial Real Estate				
Owner Occupied	1	\$ 162	\$ 162	\$
Total	1	\$ 162	\$ 162	\$

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012			
	(in thousands)			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Impairment Accrued
Residential				
Single family	1	\$ 91	\$ 91	\$
Commercial Real Estate				
Owner Occupied	1	162	162	
Total	2	\$ 253	\$ 253	\$

During the three months ended June 30, 2012, the Company restructured one loan by granting concessions to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties. An owner-occupied commercial real estate loan was modified by changing the amortization period to reduce the payment amount. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company restructured two loans by granting concessions to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. A residential loan was modified by granting an interest rate reduction. In addition, an owner-occupied commercial real estate loan was modified by changing the amortization period to reduce the payment amount.

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Loans by class of financing receivable modified as TDRs within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the stated periods were:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 (in thousands)	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Residential		
Single family	2	\$ 555
Total	2	\$ 555

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 (in thousands)	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Residential		
Single family	2	\$ 555
Total	2	\$ 555

A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is thirty days contractually past due under the modified terms.

NOTE 7. Deposits

The composition of deposits at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was as follows:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$ 115,478	\$ 107,237
Savings and interest bearing demand deposits:		
NOW accounts	\$ 82,343	\$ 78,927
Money market accounts	83,914	83,393
Regular savings accounts	54,736	47,838
	\$ 220,993	\$ 210,158
Time deposits:		
Balances of less than \$100,000	\$ 70,895	\$ 76,956
Balances of \$100,000 and more	46,751	54,114
	\$ 117,646	\$ 131,070
	\$ 454,117	\$ 448,465

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NOTE 8. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

Effective December 31, 2006, the pension plan was amended and frozen so that no further benefits will accrue under the plan and no additional employees may become participants. The pension plan was terminated effective September 30, 2011 and after receiving final approval from the Internal Revenue Service, distributions in the form of lump-sum cash payments to plan participants, rollovers and purchasing annuity contracts were completed on December 19, 2011. No defined benefit pension plan expenses are projected going forward.

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for nine retired employees who have met certain eligibility requirements. All other employees retiring after reaching age 65 and having at least 15 years of service with the Company will be allowed to stay on the Company's group life and health insurance policies, but will be required to pay premiums. The Company's share of the estimated costs that will be paid after retirement is generally being accrued by charges to expense over the employees' active service periods to the dates they are fully eligible for benefits, except that the Company's unfunded cost that existed at January 1, 1993 is being accrued primarily in a straight-line manner that will result in its full accrual by December 31, 2013.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires the Company to recognize the funded status (i.e. the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations) of its pension and postretirement benefit plans in the consolidated balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

Net periodic benefit costs of the postretirement benefit plan for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were (\$1) thousand. Net periodic benefit costs of the postretirement benefit plan for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were (\$2) thousand.

NOTE 9. Trust Preferred Capital Notes

In September 2007, Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II (the Trust II), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was formed for the purpose of issuing redeemable capital securities. On September 20, 2007, Trust II issued \$7,000,000 of trust preferred securities and \$217,000 in common equity. The principal asset of Trust II is \$7,217,000 of the Company's junior subordinated debt securities with the same maturity and interest rate structures as the capital securities. The securities have a LIBOR-indexed floating rate of interest and the interest rate at June 30, 2012 was 2.09%. The securities have a mandatory redemption date of September 1, 2037, and are subject to varying call provisions beginning September 1, 2012. The Company does not expect to exercise any call provisions in the foreseeable future.

The trust preferred securities are included in Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital adequacy purposes as long as their amount does not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital, including total trust preferred securities. The portion of the trust preferred securities not considered as Tier 1 capital, if any, may be included in Tier 2 capital. At June 30, 2012, the total amount (\$7,000,000) of trust preferred securities issued by Trust II is included in the Company's Tier 1 capital.

The obligations of the Company with respect to the issuance of the capital securities constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the Trust's obligations with respect to the capital securities.

Subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the Company may elect from time to time to defer interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities, which would result in a deferral of distribution payments on the related capital securities.

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NOTE 10. Fair Value Measurements

GAAP requires the Company to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. The fair value of certain assets and liabilities is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

Fair Value Measurements defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following sections provide a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy:

Securities Available for Sale: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities would include highly liquid government bonds, mortgage products and exchange traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow. Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset backed and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Interest Rate Swap: The fair value is estimated by a third party using inputs that are observable or that can be corroborated by observable market data, and therefore, are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

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The following table presents balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Balance as of June 30, 2012	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2012 Using Quoted Prices		
		in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(in thousands)				
Assets:				
Securities available for sale				
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 16,700	\$	\$ 16,700	\$
Mortgage-backed securities	28,801		28,801	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	43,668		43,668	
Corporate securities	12,903		12,903	
Equity securities:				
Bank preferred stock	2,268	2,268		
Total assets at fair value	\$ 104,340	\$ 2,268	\$ 102,072	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	633		633	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 633	\$	\$ 633	\$

	Balance as of December 31, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 Using Quoted Prices		
		in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(in thousands)				
Assets:				
Securities available for sale				
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 18,533	\$	\$ 18,533	\$
Mortgage-backed securities	34,546		34,546	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,766		45,766	
Corporate securities	13,043		13,043	
Equity securities:				
Bank preferred stock	2,246	2,246		
Total assets at fair value	\$ 114,134	\$ 2,246	\$ 111,888	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	580		580	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 580	\$	\$ 580	\$

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

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

Impaired Loans: Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral securing the loans. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the collateral is real estate. Level 2 impaired loan value is determined by utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Level 3 impaired loan values are determined using inventory and accounts receivables collateral and are based on financial statement balances or aging reports. If the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the real estate property is over two years old or has been discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, then the fair value is considered Level 3. Impaired loans allocated to the Allowance for Loan Losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lesser of the fair value of the property, less estimated selling costs or the loan balance outstanding at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. If there is a contract for the sale of a property, and management reasonably believes the contract will be executed, fair value is based on the sale price in that contract (Level 1). Lacking such a contract, the value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the real estate property is over two years old, then the fair value is considered Level 3. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and property held for sale is carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Any subsequent valuation adjustments are applied to earnings in the consolidated statements of income. Impairment losses on property to be held and used are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a property exceeds its fair value. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. The portion of interest costs relating to development of real estate is capitalized. Valuations are periodically performed by management, and any subsequent write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value less cost to sell. We believe that the fair value component in its valuation follows the provisions of GAAP.

The following table displays quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for certain financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for June 30, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

	Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for June 30, 2012		
	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Assets:			
Impaired loans	Discounted appraised value	Selling cost	6% - 12%
Other real estate owned	Discounted appraised value	Selling cost	6% - 12%

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The following table summarizes the Company's financial and nonfinancial assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Balance as of June 30, 2012	Carrying value at June 30, 2012		
		Identical Assets (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2) (in thousands)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 5,259	\$	\$ 3,817	\$ 1,442
Nonfinancial Assets:				
Other real estate owned	2,172		1,536	636

	Balance as of December 31, 2011	Carrying value at December 31, 2011		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) (in thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 6,804	\$	\$ 3,379	\$ 3,425
Nonfinancial Assets:				
Other real estate owned	2,378		1,742	636

The changes in Level 3 financial assets measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the six months ended June 30, 2012 were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2012	
	Impaired Loans	Other Real Estate Owned
Balance January 1, 2012	\$ 3,425	\$ 636
Sales proceeds		
Valuation allowance (Loss) on disposition		
Transfers into Level 3	484	
Transfers out of Level 3	(2,467)	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 1,442	\$ 636

GAAP defines the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than through a forced or liquidation sale for purposes of this disclosure. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument. The following methods and assumptions were used to

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estimate the fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Cash and short-term investments/accrued interest: The fair value was equal to the carrying amount.

Securities: The fair value, excluding restricted securities, was based on quoted market prices. The fair value of restricted securities approximated the carrying amount based on the redemption provisions of the issuers.

Loans: The fair value of variable rate loans, which reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, was equal to the carrying amount. The fair value of all other loans was determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate was equal to the current interest rate on similar products.

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Deposits and borrowings: The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits was equal to the carrying amount. The fair value of all other deposits and borrowings was determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate was equal to the current interest rate on similar products.

Off-balance-sheet financial instruments: The fair value of commitments to extend credit was estimated using the fees currently charged to enter similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the credit worthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of fixed rate loan commitments also considered the difference between current interest rates and the committed interest rates. The fair value of standby letters of credit was estimated using the fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties.

The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	Carrying Value as of June 30, 2012	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2012 Using			Fair Value as of June 30, 2012
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) (in thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets:					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 12,996	\$ 12,996	\$	\$	\$ 12,996
Securities	104,340	2,268	102,072		104,340
Restricted Investments	2,943		2,943		2,943
Loans, net	419,877		430,989	1,442	432,431
Accrued interest receivable	1,949		1,949		1,949
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 454,117	\$	\$ 455,389	\$	\$ 455,389
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,000		10,199		10,199
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	32,250		33,343		33,343
Trust preferred capital notes	7,217		7,217		7,217
Accrued interest payable	288		288		288
Interest rate swap contract	633		633		633

December 31, 2011

(in thousands)

	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2011	Fair Value as of December 31, 2011
Financial assets:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 21,941	\$ 21,941
Securities	114,134	114,134
Restricted Investments	3,520	3,520
Loans, net	401,681	418,230
Accrued interest receivable	2,037	2,037
Financial liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 448,465	\$ 449,990
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,000	10,350
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	42,250	44,833
Trust preferred capital notes	7,217	7,217
Accrued interest payable	336	336

Interest rate swap contract	580	580
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The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) during its normal operations. As a result, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities in order to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay their principal balance in a rising rate environment and more likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rate interest payments are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates and maturities of assets and liabilities and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting the terms of new loans and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate the Company's overall interest rate risk.

NOTE 11. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities**Interest Rate Swaps**

The Company uses interest rate swaps to reduce interest rate risk and to manage interest expense. By entering into these agreements, the Company converts floating rate debt into fixed rate debt, or alternatively, converts fixed rate debt into floating rate debt. Interest differentials paid or received under the swap agreements are reflected as adjustments to interest expense. These interest rate swap agreements are derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting as discussed in Note 1. The notional amounts of the interest rate swaps are not exchanged and do not represent exposure to credit loss. In the event of default by a counterparty, the risk in these transactions is the cost of replacing the agreements at current market rates.

On December 4, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement related to the outstanding trust preferred capital notes. The swap agreement became effective on December 1, 2008. The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$7,000,000 and has an expiration date of December 1, 2016. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company pays interest quarterly at a fixed rate of 2.85% and receives interest quarterly at a variable rate of three month LIBOR. The variable rate resets on each interest payment date.

The following table summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (dollars in thousands)	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under GAAP				
Interest rate swap contracts	Other Liabilities	\$ 633	Other Liabilities	\$ 580

The following tables present the effect of the derivative instrument on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)	
	2012	2011		2012	2011
Three Months Ended June 30,					
Derivatives in GAAP Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	\$ (47)	\$ (115)	Not applicable	\$	\$
Six Months Ended June 30,					
Derivatives in GAAP Cash Flow Hedging					

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Relationships	2012	2011	(Ineffective Portion)	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)			(dollars in thousands)	
Interest rate swap contracts, net of tax	\$ (35)	\$ (75)	Not applicable	\$	\$

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NOTE 12. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*. The amendments in this ASU remove from the assessment of effective control (1) the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee and (2) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. The amendments in this ASU are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The guidance should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. Early adoption is not permitted. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*. This ASU is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a single, converged fair value framework on how (not when) to measure fair value and what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements. The ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP (Topic 820), with many of the amendments made to eliminate unnecessary wording differences between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 with prospective application. Early application is not permitted. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. The objective of this ASU is to improve the comparability, consistency and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments require that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The single statement of comprehensive income should include the components of net income, a total for net income, the components of other comprehensive income, a total for other comprehensive income, and a total for comprehensive income. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present all the components of other comprehensive income, a total for other comprehensive income, and a total for comprehensive income. The amendments do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income, the option for an entity to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, or the calculation or reporting of earnings per share. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively. The amendments are effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted because compliance with the amendments is already permitted. The amendments do not require transition disclosures. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, *Intangible Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Testing Goodwill for Impairment*. The amendments in this ASU permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors related to goodwill to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill test described in Topic 350. The more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. Under the amendments in this ASU, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if an entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05*. The amendments are being made to allow the Board time to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. While the Board is considering the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments

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and the needs of financial statement users for additional information about reclassification adjustments, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before ASU 2011-05. All other requirements in ASU 2011-05 are not affected by ASU 2011-12, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

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In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)—Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. The objective of this amendment is to reduce the cost and complexity of performing an impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by simplifying how an entity tests those assets for impairment and to improve consistency in impairment testing guidance among long-lived asset categories. The amendments permit an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—General Intangibles—Other than Goodwill. The more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. Previous guidance in Subtopic 350-30 required an entity to test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, on at least an annual basis, by comparing the fair value of the asset with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an entity should recognize an impairment loss in the amount of that excess. In accordance with the amendments in this ASU, an entity will have an option not to calculate annually the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset if the entity determines that it is not more likely than not that the asset is impaired. Permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors when testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment results in guidance that is similar to the goodwill impairment testing guidance in ASU 2011-08. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2012-02 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 13. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2012 through the date these financial statements were issued. Based on definitions and requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for Subsequent Events, the Company has not identified any events that would require adjustments to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

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

The purpose of this discussion is to focus on the important factors affecting the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements, of this Form 10-Q and Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of the 2011 Form 10-K.

GENERAL

Eagle Financial Services, Inc. is a bank holding company which owns 100% of the stock of Bank of Clarke County (the "Bank"), collectively (the "Company"). Accordingly, the results of operations for the Company are dependent upon the operations of the Bank. The Bank conducts commercial banking business which consists of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those funds in commercial, consumer and real estate loans and corporate, municipal and U.S. government agency securities. The Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. At June 30, 2012, the Company had total assets of \$568.9 million, net loans of \$419.9 million, total deposits of \$454.1 million, and shareholders' equity of \$61.6 million. The Company's net income was \$3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

MANAGEMENT'S STRATEGY

The Company strives to be an outstanding financial institution in its market by building solid sustainable relationships with: (1) its customers, by providing highly personalized customer service, a network of conveniently placed branches and ATMs, a competitive variety of products/services and courteous, professional employees, (2) its employees, by providing generous benefits, a positive work environment, advancement opportunities and incentives to exceed expectations, (3) its communities, by participating in local concerns, providing monetary support, supporting employee volunteerism and providing employment opportunities, and (4) its shareholders, by providing sound profits and returns, sustainable growth, regular dividends and committing to its local, independent status.

OPERATING STRATEGY

The Bank is a locally owned and managed financial institution. This allows the Bank to be flexible and responsive in the products and services it offers. The Bank grows primarily by lending funds to local residents and businesses at a competitive price that reflects the inherent risk of lending. The Bank attempts to fund these loans through deposits gathered from local residents and businesses. The Bank prices its deposits by comparing alternative sources of funds and selecting the lowest cost available. When deposits are not adequate to fund asset growth, the Bank relies on borrowings, both short and long term. The Bank's primary source of borrowed funds is the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta which offers numerous terms and rate structures to the Bank.

As interest rates change, the Bank attempts to maintain its net interest margin. This is accomplished by changing the price, terms, and mix of its financial assets and liabilities. The Bank also earns fees on services provided through its trust department, sales of investments through Eagle Investment Services, mortgage originations and deposit operations. The Bank also incurs noninterest expenses such as compensating employees, maintaining and acquiring fixed assets, and purchasing goods and services necessary to support its daily operations.

The Bank has a marketing department which seeks to develop new business. This is accomplished through an ongoing calling program whereby account officers visit with existing and potential customers to discuss the products and services offered. The Bank also utilizes traditional advertising such as television commercials, radio ads, newspaper ads, and billboards.

LENDING POLICIES

Administration and supervision over the lending process is provided by the Bank's Credit Administration Department. The principal risk associated with the Bank's loan portfolio is the creditworthiness of its borrowers. In an effort to manage this risk, the Bank's policy gives loan amount approval limits to individual loan officers based on their position and level of experience. Credit risk is increased or decreased, depending on the type of loan and prevailing economic conditions. In consideration of the different types of loans in the portfolio, the risk associated with real estate mortgage loans, commercial loans and consumer loans varies based on employment levels, consumer confidence, fluctuations in the value of real estate and other conditions that affect the ability of borrowers to repay debt.

The Company has written policies and procedures to help manage credit risk. The Company utilizes a loan review process that includes formulation of portfolio management strategy, guidelines for underwriting standards and risk assessment, procedures for ongoing identification and management of credit deterioration, and regular portfolio reviews to establish loss exposure and to ascertain compliance with the Company's

policies.

The Bank uses a tiered approach to approve credit requests consisting of individual lending authorities, a senior management loan committee, and a director loan committee. Lending limits for individuals and the Senior Loan Committee are set by the Board of Directors and are determined by loan purpose, collateral type, and internal risk rating of the borrower. The highest individual authority (Category I) is assigned to the Bank's President / Chief Executive Officer, Senior Loan Officer and Senior Credit Officer (approval authority only). Two officers in Category I may combine their authority to approve loan requests to borrowers with credit exposure up to \$1,000,000 on a secured basis and \$500,000 unsecured. Officers in Category II, III, IV, V, VI and VII have lesser authorities and with approval of a Category I officer may extend loans to borrowers with exposure of \$500,000 on a secured basis and \$250,000 unsecured. Loan exposures up to \$1,000,000 may be approved with the concurrence of two, Category I officers. Loans to borrowers with total credit exposures between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000 are approved by the Senior Loan Committee consisting of the President, Chief Operating Officer, Senior Loan

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Officer, Senior Credit Officer, and Chief Financial Officer. Approval of the Senior Loan Committee is required prior to being referred to the Director Loan Committee for approval. Loans exceeding \$3,000,000 and up to the Bank's legal lending limit can be approved by the Director Loan Committee consisting of four directors (three directors constituting a forum). The Director's Loan Committee also reviews and approves changes to the Bank's Loan Policy as presented by management.

The following sections discuss the major loan categories within the total loan portfolio:

One-to-Four-Family Residential Real Estate Lending

Residential lending activity may be generated by the Bank's loan officer solicitations, referrals by real estate professionals, and existing or new bank customers. Loan applications are taken by a Bank loan officer. As part of the application process, information is gathered concerning income, employment and credit history of the applicant. The valuation of residential collateral is provided by independent fee appraisers who have been approved by the Bank's Directors Loan Committee. In connection with residential real estate loans, the Bank requires title insurance, hazard insurance and, if applicable, flood insurance. In addition to traditional residential mortgage loans secured by a first or junior lien on the property, the Bank offers home equity lines of credit.

Commercial Real Estate Lending

Commercial real estate loans are secured by various types of commercial real estate in the Bank's market area, including multi-family residential buildings, commercial buildings and offices, small shopping centers and churches. Commercial real estate loan originations are obtained through broker referrals, direct solicitation of developers and continued business from customers. In its underwriting of commercial real estate, the Bank's loan to original appraised value ratio is generally 80% or less. Commercial real estate lending entails significant additional risk as compared with residential mortgage lending. Commercial real estate loans typically involve larger loan balances concentrated with single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. Additionally, the repayment of loans secured by income producing properties is typically dependent on the successful operation of a business or a real estate project and thus may be subject, to a greater extent, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy, in general. The Bank's commercial real estate loan underwriting criteria require an examination of debt service coverage ratios, the borrower's creditworthiness, prior credit history and reputation, and the Bank typically requires personal guarantees or endorsements of the borrower's principal owners.

Construction and Land Development Lending

The Bank makes local construction loans, primarily residential, and land acquisition and development loans. The construction loans are secured by residential houses under construction and the underlying land for which the loan was obtained. The average life of most construction loans is less than one year and the Bank offers both fixed and variable rate interest structures. The interest rate structure offered to customers depends on the total amount of these loans outstanding and the impact of the interest rate structure on the Bank's overall interest rate risk. There are two characteristics of construction lending which impact its overall risk as compared to residential mortgage lending. First, there is more concentration risk due to the extension of a large loan balance through several lines of credit to a single developer or contractor. Second, there is more collateral risk due to the fact that loan funds are provided to the borrower based upon the estimated value of the collateral after completion. This could cause an inaccurate estimate of the amount needed to complete construction or an excessive loan-to-value ratio. To mitigate the risks associated with construction lending, the Bank generally limits loan amounts to 80% of the estimated appraised value of the finished home. The Bank also obtains a first lien on the property as security for its construction loans and typically requires personal guarantees from the borrower's principal owners. Finally, the Bank performs inspections of the construction projects to ensure that the percentage of construction completed correlates with the amount of draws on the construction line of credit.

Commercial and Industrial Lending

Commercial business loans generally have more risk than residential mortgage loans, but have higher yields. To manage these risks, the Bank generally obtains appropriate collateral and personal guarantees from the borrower's principal owners and monitors the financial condition of its business borrowers. Residential mortgage loans generally are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from employment and other income and are secured by real estate whose value tends to be readily ascertainable. In contrast, commercial business loans typically are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from cash flow from its business and are secured by business assets, such as commercial real estate, accounts receivable, equipment and inventory. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial business loans is substantially dependent on the success of the business itself. Furthermore, the collateral for commercial business loans may depreciate over time and generally cannot be appraised with as much precision as residential real estate.

Consumer Lending

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The Bank offers various secured and unsecured consumer loans, which include personal installment loans, personal lines of credit, automobile loans, and credit card loans. The Bank originates its consumer loans within its geographic market area and these loans are generally made to customers with whom the Bank has an existing relationship. Consumer loans generally entail greater risk than residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciable assets such as automobiles. In such cases, any repossessed collateral on a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

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The underwriting standards employed by the Bank for consumer loans include a determination of the applicant's payment history on other debts and an assessment of ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. The stability of the applicant's monthly income may be determined by verification of gross monthly income from primary employment, and from any verifiable secondary income. Although creditworthiness of the applicant is the primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes an analysis of the value of the security in relation to the proposed loan amount.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The financial information contained within these statements is, to a significant extent, based on measurements of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. The Company uses historical loss factors as one element in determining the inherent loss that may be present in the loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the historical factors that are used. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of the transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact the transactions could change.

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in the Company's loan portfolio. As required by GAAP, the allowance for loan losses is accrued when their occurrence is probable and they can be estimated and that impairment losses be accrued based on the differences between the loan balance and the value of its collateral, the present value of future cash flows, or the price established in the secondary market. The Company's allowance for loan losses has three basic components: the formula allowance, the specific allowance and the unallocated allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when actual events occur. The formula allowance uses historical experience factors to estimate future losses and, as a result, the estimated amount of losses can differ significantly from the actual amount of losses which would be incurred in the future. However, the potential for significant differences is mitigated by continuously updating the loss history of the Company. The specific allowance is based upon the evaluation of specific loans on which a loss may be realized. Factors such as past due history, ability to pay, and collateral value are used to identify those loans on which a loss may be realized. Each of these loans is then classified as to how much loss would be realized on its disposition. The sum of the losses on the individual loans becomes the Company's specific allowance. This process is inherently subjective and actual losses may be greater than or less than the estimated specific allowance. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events which may affect a certain loan type within the loan portfolio or a certain industrial or geographic sector within the Company's market. As the loans, which are affected by these events, are identified or losses are experienced on the loans which are affected by these events, they will be reflected within the specific or formula allowances. Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of the 2011 Form 10-K, provides additional information related to the allowance for loan losses.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company makes forward looking statements in this report that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements include statements regarding our profitability, liquidity, allowance for loan losses, interest rate sensitivity, market risk, growth strategy, and financial and other goals. The words believes, expects, may, will, should, projects, contemplates, anticipates, forecasts, intends, words or terms are intended to identify forward looking statements. These forward looking statements are subject to significant uncertainties because they are based upon or are affected by factors including:

the ability to successfully manage growth or implement growth strategies if the Bank is unable to identify attractive markets, locations or opportunities to expand in the future;

competition with other banks and financial institutions, and companies outside of the banking industry, including those companies that have substantially greater access to capital and other resources;

the successful management of interest rate risk;

risks inherent in making loans such as repayment risks and fluctuating collateral values;

changes in general economic and business conditions in the market area;

reliance on the management team, including the ability to attract and retain key personnel;

changes in interest rates and interest rate policies;

maintaining capital levels adequate to support growth;

maintaining cost controls and asset qualities as new branches are opened or acquired;

demand, development and acceptance of new products and services;

problems with technology utilized by the Bank;

changing trends in customer profiles and behavior;

changes in banking and other laws and regulations; and

other factors described in Item 1A., Risk Factors, in 2011 Form 10-K.

Because of these uncertainties, actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward looking statements. In addition, past results of operations do not necessarily indicate future results.

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Net income for the first six months of 2012 was \$3.7 million, an increase of \$1.2 million or 49.24% as compared to net income for the first six months of 2011 of \$2.5 million. Earnings per share, basic and diluted were \$1.12 and \$0.76 the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net income for the second quarter of 2012 was \$2.0 million, an increase of \$679 thousand or 51.32% when compared to net income for the second quarter of 2011 of \$1.3 million. Earnings per share, basic and diluted were \$0.60 and \$0.40 for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Return on average assets (ROA) measures how efficiently the Company uses its assets to produce net income. Some issues reflected within this efficiency include the Company's asset mix, funding sources, pricing, fee generation, and cost control. The ROA of the Company, on an annualized basis, for the first six months of 2012 and 2011 was 1.33% and 0.88%, respectively.

Return on average equity (ROE) measures the utilization of shareholders' equity in generating net income. This measurement is affected by the same factors as ROA with consideration to how much of the Company's assets are funded by shareholders. The ROE of the Company, on an annualized basis, for the first six months of 2012 and 2011 was 12.52% and 9.20%, respectively.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is our primary source of revenue, representing the difference between interest and fees earned on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. The level of net interest income is impacted primarily by variations in the volume and mix of these assets and liabilities, as well as changes in interest rates. Net interest income was \$11.8 million and \$11.2 for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents an increase of \$573 thousand or 5.13%. Net interest income was \$5.9 million and \$5.6 million for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents an increase of \$318 thousand or 5.67%. The amount of net interest income is derived from the volume of earning assets and the rates earned on those assets as compared to the cost of funds. Average interest earning assets decreased \$3.7 million from the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to the quarter ended June 30, 2012 while the average yield decreased 3 basis points over that same period. Total interest income was \$13.5 million and \$13.7 million for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$202 thousand or 1.47%. Total interest income was \$6.8 million and \$6.9 million for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$102 thousand or 1.49%. Total interest expense was \$1.8 million and \$2.5 million for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$775 thousand or 30.69%. Total interest expense was \$838 thousand and \$1.3 million for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$420 thousand or 33.39%. Average interest bearing liabilities decreased \$26.1 million from the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to the quarter ended June 30, 2012 while the interest bearing liabilities rate decreased 35 basis points over the same period.

The net interest margin was 4.58% and 4.33% for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The net interest margin was 4.60% and 4.32% for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The net interest margin is calculated by dividing tax-equivalent net interest income by total average earnings assets. Tax-equivalent net interest income is calculated by adding the tax benefit on certain securities and loans, whose interest is tax-exempt, to total interest income then subtracting total interest expense. The tax rate used to calculate the tax benefit was 34% for 2012 and 2011. The following table reconciles tax-equivalent net interest income, which is not a measurement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), to net interest income.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
GAAP Financial Measurements:				
Interest Income - Loans	\$ 5,748	\$ 5,711	\$ 11,423	\$ 11,442
Interest Income - Securities and Other Interest-Earnings Assets	1,014	1,153	2,078	2,261
Interest Expense - Deposits	397	635	841	1,296
Interest Expense - Other Borrowings	441	623	909	1,229
Total Net Interest Income	\$ 5,924	\$ 5,606	\$ 11,751	\$ 11,178
Non-GAAP Financial Measurements:				

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Add: Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income	Loans	\$ 26	\$ 29	\$ 53	\$ 54
Add: Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income	Securities	181	173	366	341
Total Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income		\$ 207	\$ 202	\$ 419	\$ 395
Tax-Equivalent Net Interest Income		\$ 6,131	\$ 5,808	\$ 12,170	\$ 11,573

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The tax-equivalent yield on earning assets decreased 4 basis points from 5.28% for the first six months of 2011 to 5.24% for the same period in 2012. During that same time, the tax-equivalent yield on securities decreased 22 basis points from 4.53% to 4.31%. The tax equivalent yield on loans decreased 18 basis points from 5.71% for the first six months of 2011 to 5.53% for the same time period in 2012. The average rate on interest bearing liabilities decreased 33 basis points from 1.24% for the first six months of 2011 to 0.91% for the same time period in 2012. The average rate on interest bearing deposits decreased 28 basis points from 0.78% to 0.50% during that same time. The Company's management of interest rates on deposits as well as time deposits repricing to lower levels contributed to the decrease in costs. In general, deposit pricing is done in response to monetary policy actions and yield curve changes. Also, local competition for funds affects the cost of time deposits, which are primarily comprised of certificates of deposit. The Company prefers to rely more heavily on non-maturity deposits, which include NOW accounts, money market accounts, and savings accounts. Changes in the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities can also be affected by the pricing on other sources of funds, namely borrowings. The Company utilizes overnight borrowings in the form of federal funds purchased, retail repurchase agreements and wholesale repurchase agreements. The average rate on these borrowings increased 92 basis points from 2.58% to 3.50% for the first six months of 2011 and 2012. The cost of federal funds purchased is affected by the Federal Reserve's changes in the federal funds target rate. The rate on retail repurchase agreements is variable and changes monthly. The Company also borrows from the FHLB in the form of short and long term advances. The average rate on FHLB advances decreased 3 basis points from 3.44% to 3.41% for the first six months of 2011 and 2012.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is based upon management's estimate of the amount required to maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses as discussed within the Critical Accounting Policies section above. The allowance represents an amount that, in management's judgment, will be adequate to absorb any losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. Management's judgment in determining the level of the allowance is based on evaluations of the collectability of loans while taking into consideration such factors as trends in delinquencies and charge-offs, changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions that may affect a borrower's ability to repay and the value of collateral, overall portfolio quality and review of specific potential losses. This evaluation is inherently subjective because it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The amount of provision for loan losses is affected by several factors including the growth rate of loans, net charge-offs, and the estimated amount of potential losses within the loan portfolio. The provision for loan losses was \$600 thousand and \$1.8 million for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The lower provision for loan losses is partially reflective of the decreased net loan charge-offs experienced during the first six months of 2012 as well as the improvement in overall credit quality.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income for the first six months of 2012 and 2011 was \$3.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$65 thousand or 2.09%. Total noninterest income for the second quarter of 2012 and 2011 was \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$87 thousand or 5.24%. Management reviews the activities which generate noninterest income on an ongoing basis. The following paragraphs provide information about activities which are included within the respective Consolidated Statements of Income headings.

Income from fiduciary activities, generated by trust services offered through Eagle Investment Group, increased \$12 thousand or 2.36% from \$509 thousand for the first six months of 2011 to \$521 thousand for the first six months of 2012. Income from fiduciary activities increased \$40 thousand or 16.60% from \$241 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 to \$281 thousand for the second quarter of 2012. The amount of income from fiduciary activities is determined by the number of active accounts and total assets under management. Also, income can fluctuate due to the number of estates settled within any period.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$62 thousand or 7.91% from \$784 thousand to \$722 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$26 thousand or 6.57% from \$396 thousand to \$370 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Service charges on deposit accounts are derived from the volume of demand and savings accounts generated through the Bank's branch network. Although the Bank continues to see an increase in these account types, recent regulatory changes on the charging of fees on certain transactions have adversely impacted fee income.

Other service charges and fees increased \$65 thousand or 4.03% from \$1.6 million for the first six months of 2011 to \$1.7 million for the first six months of 2012. Other service charges and fees increased \$29 thousand or 3.46% from \$839 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 to \$868 thousand for the second quarter of 2012. The amount of other services charges and fees is comprised primarily of commissions from the sale of non-deposit investment products, fees received from the Bank's credit card program, fees generated from the Bank's ATM/debit card programs, and fees generated from the origination of mortgage loans for the secondary market. Commissions from the sale of non-deposit investment products through Eagle Investment Group were \$281 thousand and \$378 thousand for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The amount of fees generated from the Bank's ATM/debit card programs increased \$20 thousand or 3.02% from \$662 thousand to \$682 thousand for

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the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The Dodd-Frank Act amended the Electronic Funds Transfer Act to give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers. This could potentially lower the Bank's debit card income significantly in the future. Fees generated from the origination of mortgage loans for the secondary market increased \$117 thousand or 70.91% from \$165 thousand to \$282 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. This increase in fees is due to increased activity in this product.

Sales and calls of securities during the first six months of 2012 resulted in net gains of \$14 thousand. Net gains on sales of securities were \$163 thousand for the first six months of 2011.

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Other operating income increased \$69 thousand or 176.92% from \$39 thousand to \$108 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. This change resulted mostly from increased income in the Company's investments in Davenport Financial Fund and Banker's Insurance. Other operating income increased \$19 thousand to \$40 thousand for the second quarter of 2012.

Noninterest Expenses

Total noninterest expenses decreased \$127 thousand or 1.39% from \$9.1 million to \$9.0 million for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Total noninterest expenses decreased \$182 thousand or 3.99% from \$4.6 million to \$4.4 million for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The efficiency ratio of the Company was 58.63% and 61.63% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The efficiency ratio is not a measurement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. It is calculated by dividing non interest expense by the sum of tax equivalent net interest income and non interest income excluding gains and losses on the investment portfolio. The tax rate utilized is 34%. The following paragraphs provide information about expenses which are included within the respective Consolidated Statements of Income headings.

Salaries and benefits increased \$384 thousand or 7.84% from \$4.9 million for the first six months of 2011 to \$5.3 million during the same period in 2012. Salaries and benefits increased \$184 thousand or 7.40% from \$2.5 million for the second quarter of 2011 to \$2.7 million for the second quarter of 2012. The Company added several new positions with the April 2011 opening of its newest bank branch in Loudoun County, VA. Occupancy expenses decreased \$12 thousand or 2.03% from \$591 thousand to \$579 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Occupancy expenses during the second quarter of 2011 and 2012 were \$282 thousand and \$287 thousand, respectively. Equipment expenses decreased \$4 thousand or 1.16% from \$344 thousand to \$340 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Equipment expenses decreased \$7 thousand or 3.83% from \$183 thousand to \$176 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Advertising and marketing expenses decreased \$35 thousand or 14.00% from \$250 thousand to \$215 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Advertising and marketing expenses decreased \$25 thousand or 20.00% from \$125 thousand to \$100 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. This category contains numerous expense types such as advertising, public relations, business development and charitable contributions. The total amount of advertising and marketing expenses varies from quarter to quarter based on planned events and advertising campaigns. Expenses are allocated in a manner which focuses on effectively reaching the existing and potential customers within the market and contributing to the community. Extra advertising efforts were used during the first six months of 2011 due to the opening of the newest bank branch in Loudoun County, VA in April 2011.

Stationary and supplies decreased \$28 thousand or 16.67% from \$168 thousand to \$140 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Stationary and supplies remained stable at \$69 thousand for both the second quarter of 2011 and 2012. This expense varies from quarter to quarter based on the timing of orders placed and supplies used. ATM network fees increased \$11 thousand or 4.47% from \$246 thousand to \$257 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. ATM network fees increased \$3 thousand or 2.27% from \$132 thousand to \$135 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Other real estate owned expense decreased \$57 thousand or 53.27% from \$107 thousand to \$50 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Other real estate owned expense increased \$2 thousand or 7.41% from \$27 thousand to \$29 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The decrease during the first six months of 2012 is mainly due to two valuation allowances that were established during the first three months of 2011 in the amount of \$70 thousand. No valuation allowances have been necessary to establish during the first six months of 2012. Sales of other real estate owned during the first six months of 2012 resulted in net gains of \$15 thousand. Net losses on sales of other real estate owned were \$161 thousand for the first six months of 2011.

FDIC assessments decreased \$270 thousand or 71.81% from \$376 thousand to \$106 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. FDIC assessments decreased \$254 thousand or 143.50% from \$177 thousand to \$(77) thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The Company determined that it had expensed too much of its remaining prepaid FDIC insurance balance during the period of October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012 and as a result made a \$174,000 adjustment during the second quarter of 2012 to increase the prepaid balance and decrease the corresponding expense. The remaining decrease in 2012 versus 2011 was due to a change in the FDIC assessment base from average deposits to average assets less tangible equity as required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. On December 30 2009, the Company prepaid its estimated quarterly FDIC assessments of \$2,300,000 for 2010, 2011, and 2012. Computer software expenses decreased \$33 thousand or 12.27% from \$269 thousand to \$236 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Computer software expenses decreased \$42 thousand or 29.37% from \$143 thousand to \$101 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Bank franchise tax increased \$23 thousand or 13.29% from \$173 thousand to \$196 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Bank franchise tax increased \$1 thousand or 1.06% from \$94 thousand to \$95 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The bank franchise tax calculation is driven largely by the amount of the Bank's capital. As this amount has increased from year to year, the amount of tax has also increased.

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Professional fees decreased \$9 thousand or 1.70% from \$529 thousand to \$520 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Professional fees increased \$27 thousand or 11.64% from \$232 thousand to \$259 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Other operating expenses increased \$79 thousand or 7.94% from \$995 thousand to \$1.1 million for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. Other operating expenses increased \$46 thousand or 9.33% from \$493 thousand to \$539 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, respectively. This category is primarily comprised of the cost for services required during normal operations of the Company. Expenses which are directly affected by the number of branch locations and volume of accounts at the Bank include postage, insurance, and credit card processing fees.

Table of Contents*Income Taxes*

Income tax expense was \$1.5 million and \$887 thousand for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. These amounts correspond to an effective tax rate of 28.70% and 26.27% for the first six months of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The difference between the effective tax rate and statutory income tax rate can be primarily attributed to tax-exempt interest earned on certain securities and loans.

FINANCIAL CONDITION*Securities*

Total securities were \$104.3 million at June 30, 2012, compared to \$114.1 million at December 31, 2011. This represents a decrease of \$9.8 million or 8.58%. The Company purchased \$2.2 million in securities during the first six months of 2012. The Company had total maturities and principal repayments of \$11.1 million during the first six months of 2012. The Company did not have any securities from a single issuer, other than U.S. government agencies, whose amount exceeded 10% of shareholders' equity at June 30, 2012. Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides additional details about the Company's securities portfolio at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The Company had an unrealized gain on available for sale securities of \$5.8 million at June 30, 2012 as compared to an unrealized gain of \$4.9 million at December 31, 2011. Unrealized gains or losses on available for sale securities are reported within shareholders' equity, net of the related deferred tax effect, as accumulated other comprehensive income.

Loan Portfolio

The Company's primary use of funds is supporting lending activities from which it derives the greatest amount of interest income. Gross loans were \$428.5 million and \$410.4 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This represents an increase of \$18.1 million or 4.41% for the first six months of 2012. The ratio of loans to deposits increased during the six months of 2012 from 91.52% at December 31, 2011 to 94.36% at June 30, 2012. The loan portfolio consists primarily of loans for owner-occupied single family dwellings, loans to acquire consumer products such as automobiles, and loans to small farms and businesses. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides the composition of the loan portfolio at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Loans secured by real estate were \$389.9 million or 91.00% and \$370.2 million or 90.19% of total loans at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This represents an increase of \$19.7 million or 5.34% during the first six months of 2012. Consumer installment loans were \$13.0 million or 3.04% and \$13.2 million or 3.21% of total loans at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$174 thousand or 1.32% during the first six months of 2012. Commercial and industrial loans were \$22.3 million or 5.21% and \$22.9 million or 5.57% of total loans at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$535 thousand or 2.34% for the first six months of 2012.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The purpose of and the methods for measuring the allowance for loan losses are discussed in the Critical Accounting Policies section above. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements shows the activity within the allowance for loan losses during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2011. Charged-off loans were \$846 thousand and \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Recoveries were \$131 thousand and \$452 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This resulted in net charge-offs of \$715 thousand and \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans was 2.01% at June 30, 2012 and 2.13% at December 31, 2011. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is currently adequate to absorb potential future losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses was 222.77% of nonperforming assets at June 30, 2012 and 179.45% of nonperforming assets at December 31, 2011. The amount of provision for loan losses during each quarter reflects the results of the Bank's analysis used to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The Company is committed to maintaining an allowance at a level that adequately reflects the risk inherent in the loan portfolio.

Nonperforming Assets and Other Assets

Nonperforming assets consist of nonaccrual loans, repossessed assets and other real estate owned (foreclosed properties). Nonaccrual loans were \$1.7 million and \$2.4 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The decrease in nonaccrual loans resulted mostly from partial loan charge-offs during the second quarter of 2012. Other real estate owned and repossessed assets were \$2.2 million and \$2.4 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The Company held 11 other real estate assets with an average balance of \$197 thousand at June 30, 2012. At December 31, 2011, the Company held ten other real estate assets with an average balance of \$238 thousand. The percentage of nonperforming assets to loans and other real estate owned was 0.90% at June 30, 2012 and 1.18% at December 31, 2011. Because the

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Company's loan portfolio has a significant concentration in real estate loans, the softening of real estate values within the Company's market as well as the declines in housing activity have negatively impacted non performing asset levels. Total loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest were \$164 thousand and \$94 thousand at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

During the first six months of 2012, the Bank placed 2 loans totaling \$390 thousand on nonaccrual status. Management evaluates the financial condition of these borrowers and the value of any collateral on these loans. The results of these evaluations are used to estimate the amount of losses which may be realized on the disposition of these nonaccrual loans.

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Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when collection of principal and interest is doubtful, generally when a loan becomes 90 days past due. There are three negative implications for earnings when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. First, all interest accrued but unpaid at the date that the loan is placed on non-accrual status is either deducted from interest income or written off as a loss. Second, accruals of interest are discontinued until it becomes certain that both principal and interest can be repaid. Finally, there may be actual losses that require additional provisions for loan losses to be charged against earnings.

For real estate loans, upon foreclosure, the balance of the loan is transferred to Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) and carried at the lower of the outstanding loan balance or the fair market value of the property based on current appraisals and other current market trends, less estimated selling costs. If a write down of the OREO property is necessary at the time of foreclosure, the amount is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses. A review of the recorded property value is performed in conjunction with normal loan reviews, and if market conditions indicate that the recorded value exceeds the fair market value, additional write downs of the property value are charged directly to operations.

In addition, the Company may, under certain circumstances, restructure loans in troubled debt restructurings as a concession to a borrower when the borrower is experiencing financial distress. Formal, standardized loan restructuring programs are not utilized by the Company. Each loan considered for restructuring is evaluated based on customer circumstances and may include modifications to one or more loan provisions. Such restructured loans are included in impaired loans. However, restructured loans are not necessarily considered nonperforming assets. At June 30, 2012, the Company had \$9.7 million in restructured loans with specific allowances totaling \$836 thousand. At June 30, 2012, total restructured loans performing under the restructured terms and accruing interest were \$9.1 million. One loan, totaling \$67 thousand, was in nonaccrual status at June 30, 2012. One loan, totaling \$567 thousand, was thirty days or more past due under the modified terms at June 30, 2012.

Deposits

Total deposits were \$454.1 million and \$448.5 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This represents an increase of \$5.6 million or 1.26% during the first six months of 2012. Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides the composition of total deposits at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Noninterest-bearing demand deposits which are comprised of checking accounts, increased \$8.3 million or 7.68% from \$107.2 million at December 31, 2011 to \$115.5 million at June 30, 2012. Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits, which include NOW accounts, money market accounts and regular savings accounts increased \$10.8 million or 5.16% from \$210.2 million at December 31, 2011 to \$221.0 million at June 30, 2012. Time deposits decreased \$13.5 million or 10.24% from \$131.1 million at December 31, 2011 to \$117.6 million at June 30, 2012. This is comprised of a decrease in time deposits of \$100,000 and more of \$7.4 million or 13.61% and a decrease in time deposits of less than \$100,000 of \$6.1 or 7.88%. Certificates of deposit also included \$14.6 million and \$16.6 million in brokered certificates of deposit at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company continues to be a well capitalized financial institution. Total shareholders' equity at June 30, 2012 was \$61.6 million, reflecting a percentage of total assets of 10.83%, as compared to \$58.1 million and 10.23% at December 31, 2011. During the second quarter of 2011 and 2012, the Company paid a dividend of \$0.18. Total dividends paid during 2011 were \$0.72 per share. The Company has a Dividend Investment Plan that reinvests the dividends of the shareholder in Company stock.

Federal regulatory risk-based capital guidelines require percentages to be applied to various assets, including off-balance sheet assets, based on their perceived risk in order to calculate risk-weighted assets. Tier 1 capital consists of total shareholders' equity plus qualifying trust preferred securities outstanding less net unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, goodwill and other intangible assets. Total capital is comprised of Tier 1 capital plus the allowable portion of the allowance for loan losses and any excess trust preferred securities that do not qualify as Tier 1 capital. The \$7,000,000 in trust preferred securities, issued by the Company during 2007, qualifies as Tier 1 capital because this amount does not exceed 25% of total capital, including the trust preferred securities. For capital adequacy purposes, financial institutions must maintain a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4%, a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. The Company's policy requires a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 8%, a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5%. The Company's Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 15.90% at June 30, 2012 as compared to 15.70% at December 31, 2011. The Company's total risk-based capital ratio was 17.16% at June 30, 2012 as compared to 16.96% at December 31, 2011. The Company's Tier 1 capital to average total assets ratio was 11.56% at June 30, 2012 as compared to 10.88% at December 31, 2011. The Company monitors these ratios on a quarterly basis and has several strategies, including without limitation the issuance of common stock, to ensure that these ratios remain above regulatory minimums.

LIQUIDITY

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Liquidity management involves meeting the present and future financial obligations of the Company with the sale or maturity of assets or with the occurrence of additional liabilities. Liquidity needs are met with cash on hand, deposits in banks, federal funds sold, securities classified as available for sale and loans maturing within one year. At June 30, 2012, liquid assets totaled \$223.0 million as compared to \$246.6 million at December 31, 2011. These amounts represent 43.96% and 48.37% of total liabilities at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The Company minimizes liquidity demand by utilizing core deposits to fund asset growth. Securities provide a constant source of liquidity through paydowns and maturities. Also, the Company maintains short-term borrowing arrangements, namely federal funds lines of credit, with larger financial institutions as an additional source of liquidity. Finally, the Bank's membership with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta provides a source of borrowings with numerous rate and term structures. The Company's senior management monitors the liquidity position regularly and attempts to maintain a position which utilizes available funds most efficiently.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk as reported in the 2011 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2012.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act).

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's quarter ended June 30, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or of which the property of the Company is subject.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Other than as set forth below, there were no material changes to the Company's risk factors as disclosed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this Form 10-Q and this list includes the exhibit index:

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from the Eagle Financial Service, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) : (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, this 14th day of August, 2012.

Eagle Financial Services, Inc.

By: /S/ JOHN R. MILLESON
John R. Milleson

President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /S/ KATHLEEN J. CHAPPELL
Kathleen J. Chappell

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

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