## ABC BANCORP

Form 10-Q/A
August 22, 2002


ABC BANCORP
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q/A
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

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ABC BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES<br>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS<br>(Dollars in Thousands)<br>(Unaudited)

Assets
------

| Cash and due from banks | 65,468 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Securities available for sale, at fair value | 176,494 |
| Federal |  |


| Loans | 828,511 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Less allowance for loan losses | 14,061 |
|  | Loans, net |



See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Interest income
Interest and fees on loans 16,460
Interest on taxable securities ..... 2,225
Interest on nontaxable securities ..... 44
Interest on deposits in other banks ..... 193
Interest on federal funds sold ..... 12
18,934
Interest expense
Interest on deposits ..... 5,021Interest on federal funds purchased and securitiessold under agreements to repurchase30
Interest on other borrowings ..... 1,842
6,893
Net interest income ..... 12,041
Provision for loan losses ..... 774Net interest income after provision for loan losses11,267
Other income
Service charges on deposit accounts ..... 2,566
Other service charges, commissions and fees ..... 723
Other ..... 102
Loss on sale of securities ..... (4)
3,387
Other expense
Salaries and employee benefits ..... 5,758
Equipment and occupancy expense ..... 1,219
Other operating expenses ..... 3,363
10,340
Income before income taxes4,314
Applicable income taxes ..... 1,431
Net income
\$ ..... 2,883
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Other comprehensive income, net of tax:

| Unrealized holding gains (losses) | arising during period, net of tax | \$ | 1,774 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Comprehensive income |  | \$ | 4,657 |
| Income per common share-Basic |  | \$ | 0.29 |
| Income per common share-Diluted |  | \$ | 0.29 |
| Average shares outstanding |  | 9,874,639 |  |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ABC BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 AND 2001
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

## Interest income

Interest and fees on loans \$ 32,924
Interest on taxable securities 4,386
Interest on nontaxable securities 97
Interest on deposits in other banks 538
Interest on federal funds sold 24

Interest expense
Interest on deposits 10,898
Interest on federal funds purchased and securities
sold under agreements to repurchase 74
Interest on other borrowings 3,548
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14,520
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Net interest income } & 23,449 \\ \text { Provision for loan losses } & 1,733 \\ & \\ & \text { Net interest income after provision for loan losses }\end{array}$

Other income
Service charges on deposit accounts 4,807
Other service charges, commissions and fees 1,595
Other ..... 209
Gain (Loss) on sale of securities ..... 22
6,633

| Other expense |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries and employee benefits | 11,589 |
| Equipment and occupancy expense | 2,424 |
| Other operating expenses | 6,793 |
|  | 20,806 |
| Income before income taxes | 7,543 |
| Applicable income taxes | 2,488 |
| Net income | \$ 5,055 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax: |  |
| Unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of tax | \$ 855 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 5,910 |
| Income per common share-Basic | \$ 0.51 |
| Income per common share-Diluted | \$ 0.51 |
| Average shares outstanding | 9,899,474 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## ABC BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

Net Income ..... \$ 5,055
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash providedby operating activities:Depreciation
Provision for loan losses

1,733

Amortization of intangible assets 818
Other prepaids, deferrals and accruals, net
1,521

Total adjustments
5,223

Net cash provided by operating activities
10,278

| INVESTING ACTIVITIES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Proceeds from maturities of investment securities | 39,256 |
| Purchase of investment securities | $(58,655)$ |
| Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale | 1,015 |
| Decrease in federal funds sold | (92) |
| Increase in loans | (26, 051 ) |
| Net cash received from acquisitions | - |
| Purchase of premises and equipment | $(1,360)$ |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(45,887)$ |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES |  |
| Net increase (decrease) in deposits | $(49,506)$ |
| Net increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase | (542) |
| Increase (decrease) in other borrowings | $(2,021)$ |
| Dividends paid | $(2,367)$ |
| Purchase of treasury stock | $(1,962)$ |
| Net cash used in financing activities | $(56,398)$ |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks | \$ $(92,007)$ |
| Cash and due from banks at beginning of period | 157,475 |
| Cash and due from banks at end of period | \$ 65,468 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial statements.

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of $A B C$ Bancorp and subsidiaries
("the Company") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and to general practices within the banking industry. The interim consolidated financial statements included herein are unaudited, but reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. All adjustments reflected in the interim financial statements are of a normal, recurring nature. Such financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto and the report of independent auditors included in the Company's Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ for the year ended December 31, 2001 . The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

## NOTE 2. RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued two new accounting standards: Statement of Financial Standards ("SFAS") No 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No 141, which was effective immediately, requires that all business combinations consummated after June 30,2001 be accounted for by the purchase method unless the combination was initiated on or prior to that date and it meets the conditions to be accounted for by the pooling-of-interests method in accordance with AFB Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations." Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets that management concludes have indefinite useful lives will no longer be amortized, but will be subject to impairment tests performed at least annually. The Company was required to adopt SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002. During the quarter ended June 30, 2002, the Company performed the first of the required impairment tests of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The test results indicated that there was no impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets.

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

Liquidity and Capital Resources
Liquidity management involves the matching of the cash flow requirements of customers, who may be either depositors desiring to withdraw funds or borrowers needing assurance that sufficient funds will be available to meet their credit needs, and the ability of ABC Bancorp and its subsidiaries (the "Company") to meet those needs. The Company strives to maintain an adequate liquidity position by
managing the balances and maturities of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities so that the balance it has in short-term investments at any given time will adequately cover any reasonably anticipated immediate need for funds. Additionally, the subsidiary Banks (the "Banks") maintain relationships with correspondent banks which could provide funds to them on short notice, if needed.

The liquidity and capital resources of the Company are monitored continuously by the Company's Board-authorized Asset and Liability Management Committee, and on a periodic basis by state and federal regulatory authorities. As determined under guidelines established by these regulatory authorities, the Company's and the Banks' liquidity ratios at June 30, 2002 were considered satisfactory. At that date, the Banks' short-term investments were adequate to cover any reasonably anticipated immediate need for funds. The Company is aware of no events or trends likely to result in a material change in liquidity.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2002, total capital increased $\$ 1,816,000$ to $\$ 105,964,000$. Of this change, $\$ 2,692,000$ resulted from the retention of earnings (net of $\$ 2,367,000$ dividends paid to shareholders), plus $\$ 235,000$ for the accrual for grants of restricted shares as incentive to certain employees, plus $\$ 855,000$ in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, less $\$ 1,966,000$ for the purchase of Treasury Stock.

At June 30, 2002, ABC had binding commitments for capital expenditures of approximately $\$ 200,000$. The Company anticipates that approximately $\$ 500,000$ will be required for capital expenditures during the remainder of 2002 . Additional expenditures may be required for other mergers and acquisitions.

Results of Operations
The Company's results of operations are determined by its ability to effectively manage interest income and expense, to minimize loan and investment losses, to generate noninterest income and to control noninterest expense. Since interest rates are determined by market forces and economic conditions beyond the control of the Company, the ability to generate net interest income is dependent upon the Banks' ability to obtain an adequate spread between the rate earned on interest-earning assets and the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Thus, the key performance measure for net interest income is the interest margin or net yield, which is taxable-equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets.

The primary component of consolidated earnings is net interest income, or the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest-earning assets. Interest-earning assets consist of loans, investment securities and Federal funds sold. Interest-bearing liabilities consist of deposits and borrowings, such as Federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and Federal Home Loan Bank advances. A portion of interest income is earned on tax-exempt investments, such as state and municipal bonds, and on loans to states and municipalities. This tax-exempt income and its resultant yields are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis in order to be comparable to taxable investments and loans.

## Comparison of Statements of Income

The net interest margin on a taxable-equivalent basis was 4.53\% and $5.02 \%$ during the six months ended June 30,2002 and 2001 , respectively, a decrease of 49 basis points. These variances are attributable to fluctuations in the average rates charged and fees earned on loans and the average rates paid on deposit accounts. Several decreases in key interest rates by the Federal Reserve Bank during the last half of 2001 also attributed to the decrease in net interest margin, because the rate of yield on certain variable-rate assets decreased immediately, whereas most interest-bearing liabilities are fixed-rate, and thus rates could not be decreased until maturity.

Net interest income was $\$ 23.4$ million as compared to $\$ 19.4$ million during the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively, representing an increase of $20.62 \%$. This increase of $\$ 4$ million was largely attributable to the new acquisitions which contributed $\$ 3.6$ million of this increase.

The provision for loan losses is a charge to earnings in the current
period to replenish the allowance for loan losses and maintain it at the level management determines is adequate. The provision for loan losses charged to earnings amounted to $\$ 1,733,000$ and $\$ 1,216,000$ during the six months ended June 30,2002 and 2001. This $\$ 517,000$ increase in 2002 over 2001 was primarily attributable to replenishing the reserve for loan losses to an adequate level due to $\$ 2.6$ million in charge offs, net of recoveries, for the first six months and also for the $3.08 \%$ growth in the loan portfolio. Charge offs, net of recoveries, for the first six months of 2001 amounted to a net recovery of $\$ 179,000$. The comparatively high net charge offs for the first six months of 2002 resulted in part from anticipated charge offs against reserves established in connection with two acquisitions made during 2001 , and in part from an aggressive effort during the first two quarters of 2002 to resolve a number of small non-performing loans on the books of the subsidiary banks.

The allowance for loan losses represents a reserve for potential losses in the loan portfolio. The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is evaluated quarterly based on a review of all significant loans, with a particular emphasis on non-accruing, past due and other loans that management believes require attention. Another factor used in determining the adequacy of the reserve is management's judgment about factors affecting loan quality and assumptions about the local and national economy.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $\$ 14.06$ million and $\$ 14.94$ million as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was $1.70 \%$ and $1.86 \%$ as of June 30,2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

Non-performing assets were $\$ 10.2$ million and $\$ 13.2$ as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. The ratio of non-performing assets as a percentage of the loan loss reserve was $72.6 \%$ and $88.4 \%$ as of June 30,2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

Management considers the allowance for loan losses as of June 30, 2002 adequate to cover potential losses in the loan portfolio.

Following is a comparison of noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 (dollars in thousands).
Six months Ended
June

Total noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2002 was $\$ 2,102,000$ higher than during the same period in 2001 . Three recent acquisitions are reflected in 2002's results, but not 2001 . Approximately $\$ 688,000$ of the increase is attributable to these acquisitions. Approximately $90 \%$ of the remaining increase is attributable to three retail-related initiatives: (1) an increase in mortgage loan fees; (2) an increase in credit life insurance
premiums; and (3) a new program to increase overdraft fees on deposit accounts.
Additionally insufficient fund charges on checking deposit accounts in all other subsidiary banks increased $\$ 1,253,000$ during the six months ended June 30,2002 as compared to the same period last year. This increase is mostly attributable to an increase in the per item charge for overdrafts. Other service charges, commissions and fees increased because of enhanced income from the Company's retail division, particularly mortgage financing. Of the $\$ 456,000$ increase, $70 \%$ or $\$ 317,000$ was attributable to mortgage financing.

Following is an analysis of noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 (dollars in thousands).

|  | Six m | Ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2002 | 2001 |
| Salaries and employee benefits | \$11,589 | \$ 8,965 |
| Occupancy and equipment expense | 2,424 | 2,267 |
| Other expense | 6,793 | 4,891 |
| Total noninterest expense | \$20,806 | \$16,123 |

Total noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2002 was $\$ 4,683,000$ higher than during the same period in 2001.

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Salaries and employee benefits for the six months ended June 30, 2002 were $\$ 2,624,000$ or $29.27 \%$ higher than during the same period in 2001 . The new acquisitions accounted for approximately $\$ 1,567,000$ of the increase and the remaining $\$ 1,057,000$ related to normal increases in salaries and employee benefits, and an increase in the number of employees throughout the company. Of the $\$ 1,902,000$ million increase in other expense $\$ 496,000$ is attributable to an increase in amortization expense as a result of acquisitions made during the last three quarters of $2001, \$ 836,000$ is attributable to other expenses of the acquired banks, and $\$ 102,000$ is attributable to systems conversion expenses of the acquired banks.

Following is a condensed summary of net income during the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 (dollars in thousands).

|  | Six months Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2002 | 2001 |
| Net interest income | \$23,449 | \$19,427 |
| Provision for loan losses | 1,733 | 1,216 |
| Other income | 6,633 | 4,531 |
| Other expense | 20,806 | 16,123 |
| Income before income taxes | 7,543 | 6.619 |
| Applicable income taxes | 2,488 | 2,131 |
| Net income | \$ 5,055 | \$ 4,488 |

Net income increased $\$ 567,000$ or $12.63 \%$ to $\$ 5,055,000$ for the six months ended June 30,2002 as compared to $\$ 4,488,000$ for the six months ended June 30, 2001. Net interest income of ABC and its subsidiaries increased $\$ 4,022,000$, the provision for loan losses increased by $\$ 517,000$ and all other noninterest expense increased by $\$ 4,683,000$.

Comparison of Balance Sheets
Total assets decreased by $\$ 50$ million, or $4.25 \%$ to $\$ 1,127$ million at June 30, 2002 from $\$ 1,177$ million at December 31, 2001.

Total earning assets decreased by $\$ 33$ million, or $3.09 \%$, to $\$ 1,035$ million at June 30, 2002 from $\$ 1,068$ million at December 31, 2001.

Loans, net of the allowance for loan losses, increased by $\$ 24$ million, or $3.08 \%$ to $\$ 814$ million at June 30,2002 from $\$ 790$ million at December 31, 2001.

Total deposits decreased by $\$ 49$ million, or $5.26 \%$ to $\$ 882$ million at June 30, 2002 from $\$ 931$ million at December 31, 2001. Approximately $12.75 \%$ and $13.53 \%$ of deposits were noninterest-bearing as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

The decrease in total assets and deposits was due to an intentional reduction in non-core deposits. Retaining maturing deposits would have required paying higher rates than were desired because of current market pressures. Given the Company's current loan funding projections and alternative funding sources available, a significant amount of maturing deposits were not renewed.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed only to U. S. dollar interest rate changes and, accordingly, the Company manages exposure by considering the possible changes in the net interest margin. The Company does not have any trading instruments nor does it classify any portion of the investment portfolio as held for trading. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities or enter into any derivative instruments with a higher degree of risk than mortgage backed securities which are commonly pass through securities. Finally, the Company has no exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, and other market risks.

Interest rates play a major part in the net interest income of a financial institution. The sensitivity to rate changes is known as "interest rate risk." The repricing of interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities can influence the changes in net interest income. As part of the Company's asset/liability management program, the timing of repriced assets and liabilities is referred to as Gap management. It is the policy of the Company to maintain a Gap ratio in the one-year time horizon of .80 to 1.20 .

The Company uses simulation analysis to monitor changes in net interest income due to changes in market interest rates. The simulation of rising, declining and flat interest rate scenarios allows management to monitor and adjust interest rate sensitivity to minimize the impact of market interest rate swings. The analysis of the impact on net interest income over a twelve month period is subjected to a gradual 200 basis point increase or decrease in market rates on net interest income and is monitored on a quarterly basis. The most
recent simulation model projects net interest income would increase $5.30 \%$ if rates rise gradually over the next year. On the other hand, the model projects net interest income to decrease $7.34 \%$ if rates decline over the next year.

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Part II. Other Information

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

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held on May 14, 2002. At this meeting proxies were solicited under Regulation 14a of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Total shares outstanding, net of 911,690 shares held for the treasury amounted to $9,878,679$. A total of $6,886,395$ shares were represented by shareholders in attendance or by proxy. Director nominees were elected by a vote of $6,773,135$ shares for, and 113,260 withholding authority, representing 69\% in favor of the following directors elected to serve as Class II directors, until the annual meeting to be held in 2005.
J. Raymond Fulp

Robert P. Lynch
J. Thomas Whelchel

Henry C. Wortman

Ratification of the appointment of Mauldin \& Jenkins, Certified Public Accountants and Consultants, LLC, as the Company's independent accountants for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 , by a vote of $6,853,362$ for, 18,520 against, and 14,513 abstaining, representing $69 \%$ in favor.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibit 99.1 Section 906 Certification
Exhibit 99.2 Section 906 Certification

## SIGNATURE

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:

ABC BANCORP
$8 / 21 / 02$

Date
/s/ W. EDWIN LANE, JR.
W. EDWIN LANE, JR. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
(Duly authorized officer and principal financial/accounting officer)

