

Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc.
Form PX14A6G
November 13, 2007

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C. 20549

NOTICE OF EXEMPT SOLICITATION

Submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-6(g)

1. Name of the Registrant:

Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc.

2. Name of person relying on exemption:

Lex-Win Acquisition LLC

3. Address of person relying on exemption:

Two Jericho Plaza

Wing A, Suite 111

Jericho, New York 11753

4. Written materials. Attach written materials required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-6(g)(1):

The attached letter was issued on November 8, 2007.

LEX-WIN ACQUISITION LLC

Two Jericho Plaza

Wing A, Suite 111

Jericho, New York 11753

November 8, 2007

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

Dear Fellow Stockholder:

By now, you should have received information concerning the upcoming Annual Meeting of stockholders of your company, Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc., and management's recent request to keep your investment illiquid for up to three additional years. Management still fails to provide any coherent support for its position that an illiquid security is more advisable than a liquid security. Let's explore some of the misconceptions management is attempting to exploit relating to a listing of your shares by January 30, 2008.

Current market conditions would not reflect the long-term value of the company . A listing will have **ABSOLUTELY NO IMPACT** on long-term, short-term or mid-term value of the Company. Shareholder value is dependent on management's ability or inability to run the company as well as the market for real estate assets – both of which are factors entirely unrelated to whether the stock is listed.

If shares are listed publicly, will I lose my dividend? Again, a listing of the shares will have **ABSOLUTELY NO IMPACT** on the dividends paid by Piedmont. As a real estate investment trust, Piedmont is required by the Internal Revenue Code to pay annual dividends equal to not less than 90% of annual net-taxable income. Once again, any increase or decrease in our dividend is dependent on management's operational skills and is entirely independent of whether or not our stock is listed.

What about liquidation? Again, a listing will have **ABSOLUTELY NO IMPACT** on the need or timing of liquidation. In fact, to the contrary, a listing would permit the company to liquidate, if shareholders desired, at their leisure – not under some artificial deadline. Moreover, if the shares are listed, liquidation would require stockholder approval in advance of such steps being taken, further enhancing stockholder protections, not reducing them.

How would stockholders benefit from Listing? You will be free to sell your shares or buy more shares whenever you believe it is in **YOUR INTEREST** to do so. In so doing, you will be able to buy or sell at a market price – not at a price or at a time under the control of management.

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With all these benefits from Listing, what are the disadvantages? **ABSOLUTELY NONE.** We defy management to advise of any material disadvantage to a stockholder from a public listing of the company's shares - how else to account for the billions of dollars currently invested in the 150+ publicly registered REITs.

Who benefits if the shares are not Listed? ONLY MANAGEMENT. Absent a listing they have little accountability to stockholders because they avoid the report card of the free market and retain control over who can and who cannot be stockholders in your company.

It is time for management to live up to their promises.

It is time for management to be held accountable for its performance through the free market valuation created by a listing.

VOTE NO! Tell management to list our shares so that we can do with them as we please and at prices set by the market not as they please.

When you receive your proxy card for this year's Annual Meeting, VOTE NO!

And send a strong message to Piedmont management that this is your company!

You have the option to vote online, by telephone or by returning your proxy card by mail. **Vote AGAINST** management's proposals on your proxy card. No matter how many or how few shares you own, we hope that you will take a moment now to consider who it is that should really be in control of your company.

There's a reason why this amendment requires stockholder approval!

Take back your company from management. Vote your proxy AGAINST all of management's proposals!

If you have any questions, please contact Mackenzie Partners, Inc. toll-free at (800) 322-2885 or (212) 929-5500 (collect).

Sincerely,
LEX-WIN ACQUISITION LLC

Michael L. Ashner
Chief Executive Officer

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Federal funds sold

5,131

18,063

Cash and cash equivalents

18,213

33,691

Interest-bearing deposits in other banks

35,802

6,271

Investment securities:

Available-for-Sale, stated at market

335,014

294,823

Loans (excluding unearned income of \$343 at September 30, 2011)

and \$352 at December 31, 2010)

554,039

547,703

Less: allowance for loan losses

8,095

8,028

Net loans

545,944

539,675

Loans held-for-sale

2,101

2,777

Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stocks, at cost

5,684

5,684

Premises and equipment

29,437

30,268

Accrued interest receivable

6,294

5,215

Goodwill

11,825

11,825

Other intangible assets

56

120

Other real estate owned

12,595

14,734

Bank owned life insurance policies

21,250

21,656

Other assets

7,178

7,639

TOTAL ASSETS

\$1,031,393

\$974,378

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Non-interest bearing demand deposits

\$114,239

\$100,130

Interest bearing time deposits

353,399

368,636

Interest bearing savings deposits

357,865

323,079

Total deposits

825,503

791,845

Securities sold under agreements to

repurchase

40,004

34,309

Short term borrowings

5,000

1,000

Other borrowings

47,432

52,259

Other liabilities

10,207

5,686

Total liabilities

928,146

885,099

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. & SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (cont d)****AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(In Thousands)

	<u>September 30, 2011</u> (UNAUDITED)	<u>December 31, 2010</u> (1)
Equity		
Common stock, no par value - 10,000,000 authorized; 3,717,593 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2011 and 3,717,593 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010	\$3,718	\$3,718
Surplus	15,331	15,331
Retained earnings	75,613	68,696
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,553	1,896
Total common stock and retained earnings	104,215	89,641
Less-109,741 treasury shares, at cost as of September 30, 2011 and 91,767 treasury shares, at cost as of December 31, 2010	3,023	2,417
Total shareholders' equity	101,192	87,224
Noncontrolling (minority) interest in consolidated subsidiary	2,055	2,055
Total equity	103,247	89,279
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$1,031,393	\$974,378

(1) Derived from audited financial statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

3

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

(Dollars in Thousands Except for Per Share Amounts)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>Sept. 30, 2011</u>	<u>Sept 30, 2010</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 2011</u>	<u>Sept 30, 2010</u>
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 8,706	\$ 9,018	\$ 25,904	\$ 27,273
Interest on investment securities:				
Taxable	1,725	1,374	4,983	4,571
Tax-exempt	1,122	977	3,297	2,929
Dividends	50	58	161	175
Other interest income	16	12	58	38
Total interest income	11,619	11,439	34,403	34,986
Interest expense:				
Interest expense on deposits	1,881	2,160	5,906	6,590
Other interest expense	415	827	1,278	2,679
Total interest expense	2,296	2,987	7,184	9,269
Net interest income	9,323	8,452	27,219	25,717
Provision for loan losses	700	950	1,925	6,000
Net interest income after provision	8,623	7,502	25,294	19,717
Non-interest income				
Mortgage banking income	259	361	543	826
Income from fiduciary activities	181	189	559	546
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,686	1,761	4,944	5,166
Brokerage fees	362	219	1,004	774

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Earnings on bank owned life insurance	175	190	528	510
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	0	413	943	1,881
Loss on sale of foreclosed property	(172)	(63)	(977)	(882)
Gain on disposition of property	0	0	273	0
Other non-interest income	393	372	1,079	1,174
Total non-interest income	2,884	3,442	8,896	9,995
Total other-than temporary impairment losses	(348)	(216)	(348)	(273)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (before taxes)	(300)	147	(300)	261
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(48)	(363)	(48)	(534)

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED) (cont d)****THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010**

(Dollars in Thousands Except for Per Share Amounts)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>Sept. 30, 2011</u>	<u>Sept 30, 2010</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 2011</u>	<u>Sept 30, 2010</u>
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$4,009	\$4,241	\$12,288	\$11,242
Net occupancy expense	449	435	1,286	1,301
Depreciation expense	445	456	1,318	1,322
Data processing expense	441	398	1,316	1,148
Legal and professional fees	131	66	304	188
Stationary and office supplies	53	51	164	166
Amortization of intangibles	21	21	63	63
Advertising and promotions	154	194	469	546
FDIC Insurance Premium expense	206	300	643	900
Other real estate expense	284	367	692	691
Other non-interest expense	1,353	1,254	3,917	3,611
Total non-interest expense	7,546	7,783	22,460	21,178
Net income before income taxes	3,913	2,798	11,682	8,000
Income taxes	695	564	2,596	1,576
Net income	\$3,218	\$2,234	\$9,086	\$6,424
Earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.62	\$2.51	\$1.77
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	3,608,507	3,625,818	3,616,540	3,625,733

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

5

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

(In Thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>			<u>Retained</u>	<u>Accum.</u>	<u>Treasury</u>	<u>Non-</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Surplus</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Controlling</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>(#)</u>	<u>(\$)</u>	<u>(\$)</u>	<u>(\$)</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>(\$)</u>	<u>Interests</u>	<u>(\$)</u>
Balance January 1, 2010	3,718	\$ 3,718	\$15,331	\$ 84,312	\$ 4,256	\$(2,441)	\$ 55	\$84,361
Comprehensive income:								
Net income, nine months ended Sept 30, 2010				6,424				6,424
Adjustment of unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax					3,458			3,458
Adjustment of unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedge, net of tax					69			69
Total comprehensive income				6,424	3,527			9,951
Dividends paid - \$0.45 per share				(1,632)				(1,632)
Treasury stock transactions- net						26		26
Transfer of subsidiary preferred shares to non-controlling interest							2,000	2,000
Balance September 30, 2010	3,718	\$ 3,718	\$ 15,331	\$ 89,104	\$ 7,783	\$ (2,415)	\$ 2,055	\$ 94,466
Balance January 1, 2011	3,718	\$ 3,718	\$ 15,331	\$ 68,696	\$ 1,896	\$ (2,417)	\$ 2,055	\$ 89,073
Comprehensive income:								
Net income, nine months ended Sept 30, 2011				9,086				9,086
Adjustment of unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax					7,657			7,657
Total comprehensive income				9,086	7,657			16,743
Dividends paid - \$0.60 per share				(2,169)				(2,169)
Treasury stock purchases						(606)		(606)
Balance September 30, 2011	3,718	\$ 3,718	\$ 15,331	\$ 75,613	\$ 9,553	\$ (3,023)	\$ 2,055	\$ 103,937

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

6

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Nine months ended</u>	
	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>September 30, 2010</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 11,980	\$ 7,820
Investing activities:		
Decrease (increase) in interest bearing deposits in banks	(29,531)	(1,208)
Proceeds of maturities of available-for-sale securities	34,265	56,364
Proceeds of sales of available-for-sale securities	37,865	47,377
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(100,393)	(110,353)
Decrease (increase) in loans-net	(9,087)	6,646
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	4,159	2,987
Proceeds from disposition of property	328	0
Purchases of premises and equipment	(815)	(1,302)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(63,209)	511
Financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in demand deposits	14,109	(5,782)
Net increase (decrease) in savings deposits	34,786	11,999
Increase (decrease) in time deposits	(15,237)	11,112
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	9,695	578
Increase (decrease) in other borrowings	(4,827)	(8,892)
Treasury stock transactions, net	(606)	26
Cash dividends paid	(2,169)	(1,632)
Sale of subsidiary preferred shares to noncontrolling interest	0	2,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	35,751	9,409
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(15,478)	17,740
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	33,691	32,347
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 18,213	\$ 50,087
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:		
Interest payments, net	\$ 2,579	\$ 6,567

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Income taxes paid, net	4,800	1,150
Transfers from loans to foreclosed assets	3,292	6,683
Transfers from foreclosed assets to loans	541	1,209

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

7

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Note 1 - Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2011, the consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated statements of equity and cash flows for the six-month periods then ended have been prepared by the Company without an audit. The accompanying reviewed condensed consolidated 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 generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows at September 30, 2011 and for all periods presented have been made. Operating results for the reporting periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of First Citizens Bancshares, Inc. (the Company), and its subsidiary, First Citizens National Bank (the Bank). First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trusts III and IV are reported under the equity method in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for Variable Interest Entities for all periods presented. These investments are included in other assets and the proportionate share of income (loss) is included in other non-interest income. The Bank also has two wholly owned subsidiaries, First Citizens Financial Plus, Inc. and First Citizens Investments, Inc., which are consolidated into its financial statements. First Citizens Holdings, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of First Citizens Investments, Inc., and First Citizens Properties, Inc. are also consolidated into the financial statements. First Citizens Holdings, Inc. owns approximately 60% of preferred stock and 100% of common stock of First Citizens Properties, Inc. Directors, executive officers and certain employees and affiliates of the Bank own approximately 40% of the preferred stock which is reported as Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company.

The Bank has a 50% ownership interest in two insurance subsidiaries both of which are accounted for using the equity method. The first is White and Associates/First Citizens Insurance, LLC, which is a general insurance agency offering a full line of insurance products. The other is First Citizens/White and Associates Insurance Company whose principal activity is credit insurance. The investments in these subsidiaries are included in Other Assets on the Balance Sheets presented in this report and earnings from these subsidiaries are recorded in Other Non-Interest Income on the Income Statements presented in this report.

Note 2 - Organization

First Citizens Bancshares, Inc., is a bank holding company chartered December 14, 1982, under the laws of the State of Tennessee. On September 23, 1983, all outstanding shares of common stock of First Citizens National Bank were exchanged for an equal number of shares in First Citizens Bancshares, Inc.

Note 3 Contingent Liabilities

There is no material pending or threatened litigation as of the current reportable date that would result in recognition of a liability.

Note 4 -- Cash Reserves and Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks

The Bank maintains cash reserve balances as required by the Federal Reserve Bank. Average required balances during nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 were approximately \$500,000. Amounts above the required minimum balance are reported as Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Balances in excess of required reserves held at the Federal Reserve Bank as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were \$34.1 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. Interest-bearing deposits in other banks also include short-term certificates of deposit held in increments that are within FDIC insurance limits and totaled \$1.7 million and approximately \$975,000 as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Note 5 Investment Securities and Derivative Transactions

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
As of September 30, 2011:				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U. S.				
government agencies and corporations	\$213,187	\$ 8,359	\$ -	\$221,546
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	104,158	8,757	-	112,915
All others	2,189	15	(1,651)	553
Total available-for-sale securities	\$319,534	\$17,131	\$ (1,651)	\$335,014
As of December 31, 2010:				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U. S.				
government agencies and corporations	\$189,280	\$3,721	\$ (1,558)	\$191,443
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	99,774	3,073	(397)	102,450
All others	2,698	22	(1,790)	930
Total available-for-sale securities	\$291,752	\$6,816	\$ (3,745)	\$294,823

There were no securities classified as held-to-maturity or trading as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

The following table summarizes contractual maturities of debt securities available-for-sale as of September 30, 2011 (in thousands):

<u>Available-for-Sale Securities</u>		
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Amounts maturing In:		
One year or less	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,219
After one year through five years	7,758	8,237
After five years through ten years	44,105	47,302
After ten years*	265,452	277,218
	319,511	334,976
Equity securities	23	38
Total securities	\$319,534	\$335,014

*This table includes agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) based on contractual maturities (primarily in the After ten years category). However, the remaining lives of such securities is expected to be much shorter

Gross sales and realized gains (losses) on sale of available-for-sale securities are presented as follows (in thousands):

<u>Nine months ended September 30:</u>	<u>Gross Sales</u>	<u>Gains</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Net</u>
2011 - Securities available-for-sale	\$ 37,865	\$ 943	\$ -	\$ 943
2010 - Securities available-for-sale	\$ 62,839	\$ 1,881	\$ -	\$ 1,881

The following table presents information on securities with gross unrealized losses at September 30, 2011, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position (in thousands):

	<u>Less than twelve</u>		<u>Over twelve</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>months</u>		<u>months</u>			
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Fair</u>
	<u>Unrealized</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Unrealized</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Unrealized</u>	<u>Value</u>
	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Value</u>
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-	(1,651)	515	(1,651)	515
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,651)	\$ 515	\$ (1,651)	\$ 515

In reviewing the investment portfolio for other-than-temporary impairment of individual securities, consideration is given but not limited to (1) the length of time in which fair value has been less than cost and the extent of the unrealized loss, (2) the financial condition of the issuer, and (3) the positive intent and ability of the Company to maintain its investment in the issuer for a time that would provide for any anticipated recovery in the fair value.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company had three debt securities with unrealized losses and all three have been in an unrealized loss position for greater than 12 months. The Company did not intend to sell any such securities in unrealized loss position and it was more likely than not that the Company would not be required to sell the securities prior to recovery of costs. The three corporate debt securities are pooled collateralized debt obligation securities that are backed by trust-preferred securities (TRUP CDOs) issued by banks, thrifts and insurance companies. These three bonds were rated below investment grade (BBB) by Moody's and/or S&P as of September 30, 2011.

The three TRUP CDOs have an aggregate book value of \$2.2 million, fair market value of approximately \$515,000 and each of the three are the mezzanine or B class tranches. The unrealized losses totaling \$1.7 million as of September 30, 2011 are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. The following table provides the book and market values of each security as well as information regarding the levels of excess subordination in the securities as of September 30, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Description</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Actual Over Collateral Ratio (2)</u>	<u>Required Over Collateral Ratio (3)</u>	<u>Actual Over (Under)</u>
Pretsl I	Mezzanine	\$862	(1) \$313	76.4%	103.0%	-32.5%
Pretsl X	B-2	304	(1) 5	59.1%	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	N/A
I-Pretsl IV	B-1	1,000	197	105.2%	106.0%	5.0%

- (1) Book values reflect principal only and do not include interest capitalized or payment-in-kind (PIK) to the bond according to contractual terms of the bond if applicable. The Company does not recognize PIK interest for book purposes and has these bonds on non-accrual status.

- (2) The Over Collateral (OC) Ratio reflects the ratio of performing collateral to a given class of notes and is calculated by dividing the performing collateral by the sum of the current balance of a given class of notes plus all senior classes.
- (3) The Required OC Ratio for a particular class of bonds reflects the required overcollateralization ratio such that cash distributions may be made to lower classes of bonds. If the OC Ratio is less than the Required OC ratio, cash is diverted from the lower classes of bonds to the senior bond classes.
- (4) The Required OC Ratio is not applicable in this case, as interest on Prets1 X for B-2 class is capitalized to the bond or PIK.

Security-specific collateral is used in the assumptions to project cash flows each quarter. Issuers in default are assumed at zero recovery. Issuers in deferral are assumed at a 15% recovery beginning two years from deferral date. Forward interest rates are used to project future principal and interest payments allowing the model to indicate impact of over or undercollateralization for each transaction. Higher interest rates generally increase credit stress on undercollateralized transactions by reducing excess interest (calculated as the difference between interest received from underlying collateral and interest paid on the bonds). The discount rate is based on the original discount margin calculated at the time of purchase based on the purchase price. The original discount margin is then added to the three-month LIBOR to determine the discount rate. The discount rate is then used to calculate the present value for the then-current quarter's projected cash flows. If the present value of the then-current quarter's projected cash flows is less than the prior quarter or less than the then-current book value of the security, that difference is recorded against earnings as the credit component of other-than-temporary impairment. Additional credit losses totaled approximately \$48,000 during the quarter ended September 30, 2011 were recognized against earnings during third quarter 2011.

The following is a tabular rollforward of the amount related to the pre-tax credit loss component recognized in earnings on debt securities for three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Three months ended <u>September 30,</u> <u>2011</u>		Nine months ended <u>September 30,</u> <u>2011</u>		<u>2010</u>
Balance of credit losses on available-for-sale securities	\$ -	\$ 171	\$ -	\$ -	-
Additions for credit losses for which an OTTI loss was not previously recognized	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for credit losses for which an OTTI loss was previously recognized	48	363	48	534	
Balance of credit losses on available-for-sale securities	\$ 48	\$ 534	\$ 48	\$ 534	

See also discussion of valuation techniques and hierarchy for determining fair value of these securities at Note 11.

Note 6 Loans

Performing and non-performing loans by category were as follows as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	<u>Performing</u>	<u>Non- Performing*</u>	<u>Total</u>
September 30, 2011:			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 81,882	\$ 839	\$ 82,721
Real estate construction	39,682	1,236	40,918
Real estate mortgage	391,009	6,673	397,682
Installment loans to individuals	28,761	298	29,059
All other loans	3,627	32	3,659
Total	\$544,961	\$9,078	\$554,039
December 31, 2010:			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 65,428	\$869	\$66,297
Real estate construction	48,259	889	49,148
Real estate mortgage	391,270	3,986	395,256
Installment loans to individuals	31,334	259	31,593
All other loans	5,278	131	5,409
Total	\$541,569	\$6,134	\$547,703

*Non-Performing loans consist of loans that are on non-accrual status and loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest.

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An aging analysis of loans outstanding by category as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
As of September 30, 2011:							
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 358	\$23	\$574	\$955	\$81,766	\$82,721	\$535
Real estate construction	366	11	549	926	39,992	40,918	0
Real estate mortgage	1,543	778	2,970	5,291	392,391	397,682	1,642
Installment loans to individuals	133	46	87	266	28,793	29,059	24
All other loans	0	0	0	0	3,659	3,659	0
Total	\$2,400	\$858	\$4,180	\$7,438	\$546,601	\$554,039	\$2,201
As of December 31, 2010:							
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 405	\$167	\$ 716	\$ 1,288	\$ 65,009	\$ 66,297	\$ 500
Real estate construction	368	117	35	520	48,628	49,148	35
Real estate mortgage	1,093	349	2,238	3,680	391,576	395,256	1,441
Installment loans to individuals	210	81	13	304	31,289	31,593	10
All other loans	-	-	-	-	5,409	5,409	-
Total	\$ 2,076	\$714	\$3,002	\$5,792	\$541,911	\$547,703	\$1,986

12

Loans on non-accrual status as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 by category were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 304	\$ 369
Real estate construction	1,236	854
Real estate mortgage	5,031	2,545
Installment loans to individuals	274	249
All other loans	32	131
Total	\$ 6,877	\$4,148

Credit risk management procedures include assessment of loan quality through use of an internal loan rating system. Each loan is assigned a rating upon origination and the rating may be revised over the life of the loan as circumstances warrant. The rating system utilizes eight major classification types based on risk of loss with Grade 1 being the lowest level of risk and Grade 8 being the highest level of risk. Loans internally rated Grade 1 to Grade 4 are considered Pass grade loans with low to average level of risk of credit losses. Loans rated Grade 5 are considered Special Mention and generally have one or more circumstances that require additional monitoring but do not necessarily indicate a higher level of probable credit losses. Loans rated Grade 6 or higher are loans with circumstances that generally indicate an above average level of risk for credit losses. Loans by internal risk rating by category as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	<u>Grades 1-4</u>	<u>Grade 5</u>	<u>Grades 6-8</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>September 30, 2011:</u>				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 80,418	\$ 726	\$ 1,577	\$ 82,721
Real estate construction	37,396	1,422	2,100	40,918
Real estate mortgage	375,288	6,190	16,204	397,682
Installment loans to individuals	28,706	10	343	29,059
All other loans	3,659	0	0	3,659
Total	\$525,467	\$8,348	\$20,224	\$554,039
<u>December 31, 2010:</u>				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 64,297	\$ 71	\$ 1,929	\$ 66,297
Real estate construction	45,931	820	2,397	49,148
Real estate mortgage	373,025	4,912	17,319	395,256
Installment loans to individuals	31,136	14	443	31,593
All other loans	5,278	-	131	5,409
Total	\$519,667	\$5,817	\$22,219	\$547,703

Information regarding the Company's impaired loans for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

13

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	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
September 30, 2011:					
With no specific allocation recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$-	\$-	N/A	\$ 5	\$-
Real estate construction	-	-	N/A	210	-
Real estate mortgage	-	-	N/A	2,097	-
Installment loans to individuals	-	-	N/A	-	-
All other loans	-	-	N/A	-	-
With allocation recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 548	\$23
Real estate construction ⁽¹⁾	1,236	1,236	572	1,131	0
Real estate mortgage ⁽²⁾	5,707	5,707	653	5,384	50
Installment loans to individuals ⁽³⁾	166	166	36	188	-
All other loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 553	\$23
Real estate construction	1,236	1,236	572	1,341	-
Real estate mortgage	5,707	5,707	653	7,481	50
Installment loans to individuals	166	166	36	188	-
All other loans	-	-	-	-	-
September 30, 2010:					
With no specific allocation recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	\$ 138	\$-
Real estate construction	2,644	2,644	N/A	887	-
Real estate mortgage	5,018	5,018	N/A	1,627	-
Installment loans to individuals	-	-	N/A	14	-
All other loans	-	-	N/A	58	-
With allocation recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 421	\$ 18
Real estate construction	1,209	1,209	635	5,107	206
Real estate mortgage	4,000	4,000	586	7,770	229
Installment loans to individuals	202	202	34	181	2
All other loans	-	-	-	251	-
Total:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 559	\$ 18
Real estate construction	3,853	3,853	635	5,993	206
Real estate mortgage	9,018	9,018	586	9,397	229
Installment loans to individuals	202	202	34	194	2
All other loans	-	-	-	309	-

(1) Impaired total for this category includes troubled debt restructurings with recorded investment totaling approximately \$148,000 and a specific allowance of approximately \$148,000.

(2) Impaired total for this category includes troubled debt restructurings with recorded investment totaling \$2.6 million and specific allowance of approximately \$255,000.

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(3) Impaired total for this category includes troubled debt restructurings with recorded investment totaling approximately \$8,000 and a specific allowance of less than \$1,000.

14

The Company adopted amendments in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-01 as of September 30, 2011. As a result, the Company reviewed loans classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) that had been restructured during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and confirmed that TDRs with a balance greater than or equal to \$250,000 deemed to be impaired were properly identified as such and reviewed individually for impairment as reported in the impaired loan table above. Loans meeting the criteria to be classified as TDRs with a balance less than \$250,000 have historically been reviewed on a collective basis by risk code and loan category. Reassessment of these loans on an individual basis upon adoption of the ASU No. 2011-01 for impairment did not result in a significant difference in the required allowance as the aggregate balance of loans reviewed was less than \$20,000.

Generally, loans are appropriately risk rated and identified for individual impairment review prior to when the restructure occurs. Thus, in the normal life cycle of a loan, specific allocations if any are usually prior to a formal restructuring or at least at the time of restructuring rather than subsequent to modification. Therefore, adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the volume of loans classified as TDRs or the related allowance for loan losses associated with TDRs. Also, TDRs are included in non-accrual loans as reported in the above tables unless the loan has performed according to the modified terms for a length of time sufficient to support placing the loan on accrual status (generally six months). Loans that have been restructured during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 consist of the following:

As of September 30, 2011

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled Debt Restructurings: Commercial, financial and agricultural	0	\$ -	\$ -
Real estate construction	1	155	148
Real estate mortgage	4	2,577	2,554
Installment loans to individuals	2	9	8

All other loans	0	-	-
Total	7	\$2,741	\$2,710

Modification of the terms of the TDRs reported in the above table did not have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements or to the overall risk profile of the loan portfolio. There were no TDRs that were modified during the year ended December 31, 2010 that re-defaulted in the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The allowance for loan losses associated with the TDRs totaled approximately \$407,000 as of September 30, 2011.

Note 7 Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table presents the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by category and the percentage of each category in the loan portfolio to total loans as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>		<u>December 31, 2010</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% to Total Loans</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% to Total Loans</u>
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$1,461	14.93%	\$ 944	12.10%
Real estate construction	1,771	7.39%	1,295	8.97%
Real estate mortgage	4,439	71.78%	5,299	72.17%
Installment loans to individuals	378	5.24%	462	5.77%
All other loans	46	0.66%	28	0.99%
Total allowance for loan losses	\$8,095	100.00%	\$8,028	100.00%

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses by loan category for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending balance
<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 944	(\$809)	\$63	\$1,263	\$1,461
Real estate construction	1,295	(378)	51	803	1,771
Real estate mortgage	5,299	(755)	61	(166)	4,439
Installment loans to individuals	462	(144)	53	7	378
All other loans	28	0	0	18	46
Total	\$8,028	(\$2,086)	\$228	\$1,925	\$8,095

The allowance for loan losses is comprised of allocations for loans evaluated individually and loans evaluated collectively for impairment. The allocations of the allowance for loan losses for outstanding loans by category evaluated individually and collectively were as follows as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Evaluated Individually	Evaluated Collectively	Total
As of September 30, 2011:			
<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 50	\$1,411	\$1,461
Real estate construction	572	1,199	1,771
Real estate mortgage	653	3,786	4,439
Installment loans to individuals	36	342	378
All other loans	0	46	46

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Total	\$1,311	\$6,784	\$8,095
<u>Loans</u>			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 82,221	\$ 82,721
Real estate construction	1,236	39,682	40,918
Real estate mortgage	5,707	391,975	397,682
Installment loans to individuals	166	28,893	29,059
All other loans	0	3,659	3,659
Total	\$7,609	\$546,430	\$554,039

	Evaluated Individually	Evaluated Collectively	Total
As of December 31, 2010:			
<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 50	\$ 894	\$ 944
Real estate construction	375	920	1,295
Real estate mortgage	853	4,446	5,299
Installment loans to individuals	37	425	462
All other loans	-	28	28
Total	\$1,315	\$6,713	\$8,028
<u>Loans</u>			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500	\$ 65,797	\$ 66,297
Real estate construction	1,583	47,565	49,148
Real estate mortgage	7,056	388,200	395,256
Installment loans to individuals	200	31,393	31,593
All other loans	-	5,409	5,409
Total	\$9,339	\$538,364	\$547,703

Note 8 Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Bank has a significant investment in bank-owned life insurance policies (BOLI) and provides the associated fringe benefit to certain employees in the position of Vice President and higher after one year of service. The cash surrender values of BOLI were \$21.3 million and \$21.7 million as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. BOLI are initially recorded at the amount of premiums paid and are adjusted to current cash surrender values. Changes in cash surrender values are recorded in other non-interest income and are based on premiums paid less expenses plus accreted interest income. Earnings on BOLI resulted in non-interest income of approximately \$175,000 and \$190,000 for the quarters ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company adopted guidance in ASC 715-60 effective January 1, 2008. The cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for change in accounting principle was recorded January 1, 2008 in the amount of \$1.9 million to

accrue the post-retirement death benefits for endorsement split dollar life insurance plans. Expense related to these accruals is reflected in Salaries and Employee Benefits on the Consolidated Income Statements. Expense for this benefit totaled \$15,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$133,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The decrease in expense in 2011 is attributable to a reduction in the liability associated with death benefit that was paid from policy proceeds. The accrual for the post-retirement death benefits is included in Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and totaled \$2.4 million as of September 30, 2011 and \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2010.

Note 9 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The goodwill impairment test is conducted in first quarter annually and is a two-step test. The first step, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing each reporting unit's estimated fair value to its carrying value, including goodwill. Currently the Company has one reporting unit and does not meet the tests to segment under generally accepted accounting standards. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, there is an indication of potential impairment and the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment.

If required, the second step involves calculating an implied fair value of goodwill which is determined in a manner similar to the amount of goodwill calculated in a business combination, by measuring the excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit, as determined in the first step, over the aggregate estimated fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess. An impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying value of goodwill.

Our stock price has historically traded above its book value per common share and tangible book value per common share and was trading above its book value per common share and tangible book value per common share as of September 30, 2011. In the event our stock price were to trade below its book value per common share and tangible book value per common share, an evaluation of the carrying value of goodwill would be performed as of the reporting date. Such a circumstance would be one factor in our evaluation that could result in an eventual goodwill impairment charge. Additionally, should our future earnings and cash flows decline and/or discount rates increase, an impairment charge to goodwill and other intangible assets may also be required.

No impairment of goodwill is recorded in the current or prior reportable periods. Total goodwill as of September 30, 2011 was \$11.8 million or 1.15% of total assets or 11.69% of total equity.

Amortization expense of the other identifiable intangibles was approximately \$21,000 per quarter during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Note 10 Borrowings

The Bank has three sources of short-term borrowings, which consist of cash management advances from the FHLB, Treasury, Tax and Loan (TT&L) option note, and federal funds purchased from correspondent banks. Short-term borrowings are used to manage seasonal fluctuations in liquidity.

Cash management advances from FHLB are secured by one-to-four family first mortgages under the blanket collateral pledge agreement that also collateralizes long-term advances from FHLB and have maturities of 90 days or less. There were no short-term borrowings outstanding against this line as of December 31, 2010 and totaled \$4 million as of September 30, 2011. The one \$4 million short-term advance matures in October 2011.

The Bank is an Option B bank in regards to TT&L and up to \$1 million in TT&L payments collected can be retained as a short-term option note. This option note is callable upon demand by the TT&L. The balance of this line was \$1 million as of September 30, 2011 and as of December 31, 2010 and is reported in Short Term Borrowings in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Bank has four correspondent bank federal fund lines of credit available totaling \$54.5 million. There were no federal funds purchased as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

The Bank had secured long-term advances from the FHLB totaling \$37.1 million as of September 30, 2011 and \$41.9 million as of December 31, 2010 that are reported in Other Borrowings on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. FHLB borrowings are comprised primarily of fixed rate positions with principal due at call date or maturity date with interest rates ranging from 1.15% to 5.09%. Most of these FHLB borrowings have quarterly call features and maturities range from 2011 to 2019. Advances totaling \$16 million require repayment if the call feature is exercised. Under the existing and forecasted rate environments, borrowings with call features in place are not likely to be called in the next 12 months. The Bank has one LIBOR based variable rate advance totaling \$2.5 million with a rate of 0.24% as of September 30, 2011. Also included in the FHLB borrowings total reported above is a pool of smaller balance amortizing advances that total \$1.1 million as of September 30, 2011 and \$1.4 million as of year-end 2010. These smaller balance advances have rates ranging from 3.34% to 7.05% and maturities range from 2012 to 2019. Obligations are secured by loans totaling \$375 million consisting of the Bank's entire portfolio of fully disbursed, one-to-four family residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, farm mortgages, second mortgages and multi-family residential mortgages. The Bank had additional borrowing capacity of \$114 million as of September 30, 2011. Of the \$37.1 million long-term advances as of September 30, 2011, principal due in twelve months totals \$3.4 million.

In March 2005, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary -- First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust III. The trust was created as a Delaware statutory trust for the sole purpose of issuing and selling trust preferred securities and using proceeds from the sale to acquire long-term subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The debentures are the sole assets of the trust. The Company owns 100% of the common stock of the trust.

On March 17, 2005, the Company, through First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust III, sold 5,000 of its floating rate trust preferred securities at a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security for an aggregate amount of \$5.0 million. For the period beginning on (and including) the date of original issuance and ending on (but excluding) June 17, 2005, the rate per annum was 4.84%. For each successive period beginning on (and including) June 17, 2005, and each succeeding interest payment date, interest accrues at a rate per annum equal to the three-month LIBOR plus 1.80%. Interest payment dates are March 17, June 17, September 17, and December 17 during the 30-year term. The entire \$5.0 million in proceeds was used to reduce other debt at the Company. The Company's obligation under the debentures and related documents constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the trust issuer's obligations under the trust preferred securities.

In March 2007, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary -- First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust IV. The trust was created as a Delaware statutory trust for the sole purpose of issuing and selling trust preferred securities and using proceeds from the sale to acquire long-term subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The debentures are the sole assets of the trust. The Company owns 100% of the common stock of the trust.

In March 2007, the Company, through First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust IV, sold 5,000 of its floating rate trust preferred securities at a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security for an aggregate amount of \$5.0 million. For the period beginning on (and including) the date of original issuance and ending on (but excluding) June 15, 2007, the rate per annum was 7.10%. For each successive period beginning on (and including) June 15, 2007, and each succeeding interest payment date, interest accrues at a rate per annum equal to the three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%. Interest payment dates are March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 during the 30-year term. The purpose of proceeds was to refinance the debt issued through First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust II at a lower spread to LIBOR and results in savings of approximately \$92,500 annually. First Citizens (TN) Statutory Trust II was dissolved as a result of this transaction. The Company's obligation under the debentures and related documents constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the trust issuer's obligations under the trust preferred securities.

Although for accounting presentation the trust preferred securities are presented as debt (and reported in Other Borrowings on the Consolidated Balance Sheets), the outstanding balance qualifies as Tier I capital for regulatory

reporting purposes subject to the limitation that the amount of the securities included in Tier I Capital cannot exceed 25% of total Tier I capital.

The Company is dependent on the profitability of its subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends in order to service its long-term debt.

Note 11 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements are used to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. The Company measures fair value under guidance provided by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820), and was effective January 1, 2008 for all applicable financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements regarding fair value measurements. ASC 820 does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances but clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. ASC 820 outlines the following three acceptable valuation techniques may be used to measure fair value:

19

- a. **Market approach** The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities. This technique includes matrix pricing that is a mathematical technique used principally to value debt securities without relying solely on quoted prices for specific securities but rather by relying on securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.
- b. **Income approach** The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts such as earnings or cash flows to a single present discounted amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. Such valuation techniques include present value techniques, option-pricing models (such as the Black-Scholes-Merton formula or a binomial model), and multi-period excess earnings method (used to measure fair value of certain intangible assets).
- c. **Cost approach** The cost approach is based on current replacement cost which is the amount that would currently be required to replace the service capacity of an asset.

Valuation techniques are selected as appropriate for the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available. Valuation techniques are to be consistently applied, but a change in valuation technique or its application may be made if the change results in a measurement that is equally or more representative of fair value under the circumstances. Revisions resulting from a change in valuation technique or its application are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate which does not require the change in accounting estimate to be accounted for by restating or retrospectively adjusting amounts reported in financial statements of prior periods or by reporting pro forma amounts for prior periods.

ASC 820 also establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes information used to develop those assumptions. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company considers an input to be significant if it drives more than 10% of the total fair value of a particular asset or liability. The hierarchy is as follows:

- **Level 1 Inputs (Highest ranking):** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

- Level 2 Inputs: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Such inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the assets and liabilities such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- Level 3 Inputs (Lowest ranking): Unobservable inputs for determining fair values of assets and liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets and liabilities.

Assets and liabilities may be measured for fair value on a recurring basis (daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly) or on a non-recurring basis in periods subsequent to initial recognition. Recurring valuations are measured regularly for investment securities. Loans held for sale, other real estate and impaired loans are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and do not necessarily result in a change in the amount recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Generally, these assets have non-recurring valuations that are the result of application of other accounting pronouncements that require the assets be assessed for impairment or at the lower of cost or fair value. Fair values of loans held for sale are considered Level 2. Fair values for other real estate and impaired loans are considered Level 3.

The Company obtains fair value measurements for securities from a third party vendor. The majority of the available-for-sale securities are valued using Level 2 inputs. Collateralized debt obligation securities that are backed by trust preferred securities and account for less than 1% of the available-for-sale securities portfolio are valued using Level 3 inputs. The fair value measurements reported in Level 2 are primarily matrix pricing that considers observable data (such as dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and terms and conditions of bonds, and other factors). Fair value measurements for pooled trust-preferred securities are obtained through the use of valuation models that include unobservable inputs which are considered Level 3.

Certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Certain non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities measured at fair value in the second step of a goodwill impairment test, as well as intangible assets and other non-financial long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted ASC 820, which permits the Company to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value measurement option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option (i) may be applied instrument by instrument, with certain exceptions enabling the Company to record identical financial assets and liabilities at fair value or by another measurement basis permitted under generally accepted accounting principles, (ii) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs) and (iii) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. Adoption of ASC 820 on January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operation.

Recurring Basis

The following are descriptions of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Available for Sale Securities

Fair values for available-for-sale securities are obtained from a third party vendor and are valued using Level 2 inputs, except for TRUP CDOs which are accounted for using Level 3 inputs. TRUP CDOs accounted for less than 1% of the portfolio at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

The markets for TRUP CDOs and other similar securities were not active at September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010. The inactivity was evidenced first by a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets in which these securities trade and then by a significant decrease in the volume of trades relative to historical levels. The new issue market has also been relatively inactive.

The market values for TRUP CDOs and other securities except for those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury have been very depressed relative to historical levels. For example, the yield spreads for the broad market of investment grade and high yield corporate bonds reached all-time levels versus Treasuries at the end of November 2008 and remained close to those levels at September 30, 2011. Therefore, low market prices for a particular bond may only have provided evidence of stress in credit markets in general rather than being an indicator of credit problems with a particular issuer over the past three years.

Given conditions in debt markets for this type of security at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and the relative inactivity in the secondary and new issue markets, the Company determined:

- Few observable transactions existed and market quotations that were available were not reliable for purposes of determining fair value as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010;

- An income valuation approach technique (present value technique) that maximized the use of relevant observable inputs and minimized the use of unobservable inputs were equally or more representative of fair value than the market approach valuation technique used at prior measurement dates; and
- The Company's TRUP CDOs should be classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because significant adjustments were required to determine fair value at the measurement date.

The Company's TRUP CDO valuations were prepared by an independent third party. The third party's approach to determining fair value involved these steps as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

- The credit quality of the collateral was calibrated by assigning default probabilities to each issuer;
- Asset defaults were generated taking into account both the probability of default of the asset and an assumed level of correlation among the assets;
- A 50% level of correlation was assumed among assets from the same industry (e.g., banks with other banks) while a lower (30%) correlation level is assumed among those from different industries;
- The loss given default was assumed to be 100% (i.e., no recovery);
- The cash flows were forecast for the underlying collateral and applied to each TRUP CDO tranche to determine the resulting distribution among the securities;
- The calculations were modeled in 10,000 scenarios using a Monte Carlo engine;
- The expected cash flows for each scenario were discounted using a discount rate that the third party calculates for each bond that represents an estimate of the yield that would be required in today's market for a bond with a similar credit profile as the bond in question; and
- The prices were aggregated and the average price was used for valuation purposes.

The Company recalculated the overall effective discount rates for these valuations. The overall discount rates ranged from 19% to 45% and were highly dependent upon the credit quality of the collateral, the relative position of the tranche in the capital structure of the TRUP CDO and the prepayment assumptions.

A summary of assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Level 1 Inputs</u>	<u>Level 2 Inputs</u>	<u>Level 3 Inputs</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
<u>September 30, 2011:</u>				
Financial assets:				
Securities available-for-sale	\$ -	\$334,499	\$ 515	\$335,014
<u>December 31, 2010:</u>				
Financial assets:				
Securities available-for-sale	\$ -	\$294,384	\$ 439	\$294,823

The following table presents a reconciliation and income statement classification of gains and losses for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the quarters ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	<u>Three months ended</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Available-for-sale securities:</u>				
Beginning balance	\$ 563	\$1,509	\$ 439	\$ 1,727
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in:				
Net income	(48)	(356)	(48)	(527)
Other comprehensive income	5	107	129	60
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(5)	-	(5)	-
Transfers in and (out) of Level 3	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$515	\$ 1,260	\$ 515	\$ 1,260

Non-Recurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as described below.

Impaired Loans

Impaired loans are evaluated and valued at the time the loan is identified as impaired at the lower of cost or fair value. Fair value is measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable. Independent appraisals for collateral are obtained and may be discounted by management based on historical experience, changes in market conditions from time of valuation and/or management's knowledge of the borrower and the borrower's business. As such discounts may be significant, these inputs are considered Level 3 in the hierarchy for determining fair value. Values of impaired loans are reviewed on at least a quarterly basis to determine if specific allocations in the allowance for loan losses are adequate.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value. Fair value of loans held for sale are based upon binding contracts and quotes from third party investors that qualify as Level 2 inputs for determining fair value. Loans held for sale did not have an impairment charge for three or nine months ended September 30, 2011 or 2010.

Other Real Estate

Other real estate is recorded at the lower of cost or fair value. Fair value is measured based on independent appraisals and may be discounted by management based on historical experience and knowledge and changes in market conditions from time of valuation. As such discounts may be significant, these inputs are considered Level 3 in the hierarchy for determining fair value. Values of other real estate are reviewed at least annually or more often if circumstances require more frequent evaluations.

A summary of assets as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 measured at estimated fair value on a non-recurring basis were as follows:

	Level 1 <u>Inputs</u>	Level 2 <u>Inputs</u>	Level 3 <u>Inputs</u>	Total Fair <u>Value</u>
<u>September 30, 2011:</u>				
Assets:				
Impaired Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,609	\$ 7,609
Loans held for sale	-	2,101	-	2,101
Other real estate			12,595	12,595

December 31, 2010:

Assets:

Impaired Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,687	\$ 3,687
Loans held for sale	-	2,777	-	2,777
Other real estate	-	-	14,734	14,734

Fair Value Estimates

ASC 820 requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments for interim and annual periods. The following assumptions were made and methods applied to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments not measured at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For instruments that qualify as cash equivalents, as described in Note 1, the carrying amount is assumed to be fair value.

Loans

Fair value of variable-rate loans with no significant change in credit risk subsequent to loan origination is based on carrying amounts. For other loans, such as fixed rate loans, fair values are estimated utilizing discounted cash flow analyses, applying interest rates currently offered for new loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values of loans that have experienced significant changes in credit risk have been adjusted to reflect such changes.

Accrued Interest Receivable

The fair values of accrued interest receivable and other assets are assumed to be the carrying value.

Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock

Carrying amounts of capital stock of the FHLB of Cincinnati and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis approximate fair value.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

Carrying amount of bank-owned life insurance is the cash surrender value as of the end of the periods presented and approximates fair value.

Deposit Liabilities

Demand Deposits

The fair values of deposits which are payable on demand, such as interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing checking accounts, passbook savings, and certain money market accounts are equal to the carrying amount of the deposits.

Variable-Rate Deposits

The fair value of variable-rate money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their carrying value at the balance sheet date.

Fixed-Rate Deposits

For fixed-rate certificates of deposit, fair values are estimated utilizing discounted cash flow analyses, which apply interest rates currently being offered on certificates of deposits to a schedule of aggregated monthly maturities on time deposits.

Other Borrowings

For securities sold under repurchase agreements payable upon demand, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. For securities sold under repurchase agreements for a fixed term, fair values are estimated using the same methodology as fixed rate time deposits discussed above. The fair value of the advances from the FHLB and other long-term borrowings are estimated by discounting the future cash outflows using the current market rates.

Other Liabilities

Fair value of other liabilities is assumed to be the carrying values.

The carrying amount and fair value of assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>As of September 30, 2011</u>		<u>As of December 31, 2010</u>	
	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,213	\$ 18,213	\$ 33,691	\$ 33,691
Interest bearing deposits in banks	35,802	35,802	6,271	6,271
Investment securities	335,014	335,014	294,823	294,823

Loans	554,039		547,703	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(8,095)		(8,028)	
Net loans	545,944	546,666	539,675	540,479
Loans held for sale	2,101	2,101	2,777	2,777
Accrued interest receivable	6,294	6,294	5,215	5,215
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal				
Home Loan Bank stock	5,684	5,684	5,684	5,684
Other real estate	12,595	12,595	14,734	14,734
Bank owned life insurance	21,250	21,250	21,656	21,656
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	825,503	827,346	791,845	793,978
Short-term borrowings	45,004	45,070	35,309	35,402
Other borrowings	47,432	49,403	52,259	52,359
Other liabilities	10,207	10,207	5,686	5,686
Unrecognized Financial Instruments				
Commitments to extend credit	73,454	73,454	78,107	78,107
Standby letters of credit	1,430	1,430	2,752	2,752

Note 12 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities without other-than-temporary impairment, net of tax	\$10,113	\$2,501
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities with other-than-temporary impairment, net of tax	(560)	(605)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$9,553	\$1,896

The components of comprehensive income, net of related tax, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Three months</u> <u>ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2011</u>		<u>Nine months</u> <u>ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2010</u>	
Net income	\$3,218	\$2,234	\$9,086	\$6,424
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedge*	0	38	0	69
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	3,689	2,107	7,657	3,458
Total other comprehensive income	3,689	2,145	7,657	3,527
Total comprehensive income	\$6,907	\$4,379	\$16,743	\$9,951

*The Company's only derivative transaction matured in June 2010. There are no derivative transactions as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

Related tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income for the periods presented are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Before-tax Amount</u>	<u>Tax (Expense) or Benefit</u>	<u>Net-of-tax Amount</u>
<u>Nine months ended September 30, 2011:</u>			
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedge	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	13,350	(5,112)	8,209
Reclassification adjustments for net gains included in net income	(895)	343	(552)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	12,455	(4,769)	7,657
Net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 12,455	\$ (4,769)	\$ 7,657
<u>Nine months ended September 30, 2010:</u>			
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedge	\$ 112	\$ (43)	\$ 69
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	7,461	(2,847)	4,289
Reclassification adjustments for net gains included in net income	(1,347)	516	(831)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	6,114	(2,331)	3,458
Net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 6,226	\$ (2,374)	\$ 3,527
<u>Three months ended September 30, 2011:</u>			
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedge	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	5,978	(2,289)	3,659
Reclassification adjustments for net gains included in net income	48	(18)	30
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	6,026	(2,307)	3,689
Net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 6,026	\$ (2,307)	\$ 3,689
<u>Three months ended September 30, 2010:</u>			
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedge	\$ 62	\$ (24)	\$ 38
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	3,974	(1,512)	2,462
Reclassification adjustments for net gains included in net income	(50)	19	(355)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	3,924	(1,493)	2,107
Net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 3,986	\$ (1,517)	\$ 2,145

Note 13 Subsequent Events

The Company has reviewed subsequent events through November 1, 2011, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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

Overview

As of September 30, 2011, total assets were \$1.03 billion which was an increase of \$57 million or 5.9% since year-end 2010. Growth in 2011 was driven primarily by 4.3% growth in deposits since year end 2010. Asset growth consists of \$30 million increase in interest bearing deposits in other banks, \$40 million increase in available-for-sale securities, and \$6 million increase in loans. Growth in these asset categories was offset by \$15 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents and \$2 million decrease in other real estate owned (OREO). During first nine months of 2011, total liabilities increased \$43 million driven by \$34 million increase in deposits, \$5 million increase in borrowings and \$4 million increase in other liabilities. Total equity increased \$14 million or 15.7% in first nine months of 2011 due to undistributed net income and increased appreciation on available-for-sale securities reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Net income for first nine months of 2011 totals \$9.1 million compared to \$6.4 million for nine months ended September 30, 2010. Earnings per share were \$2.51 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$1.77 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The 40% increases in net income and earnings per share during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period last year are attributable to \$4.1 million decrease in provision for loan losses and \$1.5 million increase in net interest income. Increased net interest income was driven by lower interest expense of \$2.1 million that more than offset the approximate \$583,000 decrease in interest income. Non-interest income decreased \$1.1 million in first nine months of 2011 compared to first nine months of 2010. The largest component of decrease non-interest income is approximately \$938,000 decrease in gain on sale of available-for-sale securities. The Company recognized net other-than-temporary impairment charges in earnings totaling approximately \$48,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to approximately \$534,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Non-interest expense increased \$1.3 million in nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to September 30, 2010 due primarily to increased employee benefit accruals for incentives and retirement contributions.

Provision for loan losses totaled \$1.9 million for first three quarters 2011 compared to a provision of \$6.0 million first three quarters of 2010. Net loans charged off for first nine months of 2011 totaled \$1.9 million compared to \$6.7 million in first nine months of 2010. Reserve for losses on loans as a percent of total loans was 1.46% as of September 30, 2011 compared to 1.42% as of September 30, 2010 and 1.47% as of December 31, 2010.

Net income for third quarter 2011 was approximately \$984,000 more than third quarter 2010. Provision for loan losses decreased approximately \$250,000 when comparing third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2010. In comparing results of operations for third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2010, net interest income increased approximately \$871,000, non-interest income decreased approximately \$558,000, other-than temporary impairment charges improved by approximately \$315,000 and non-interest expense decreased approximately \$237,000.

The efficiency ratio is a measure of non-interest expense as a percentage of total revenue. The Company computes the efficiency ratio by dividing non-interest expense by the sum of net interest income on a tax equivalent basis and non-interest income. This is a non-GAAP financial measure, which we believe provides investors with important information regarding our operational efficiency. Comparison of our efficiency ratio with those of other companies may not be possible because other companies may calculate the efficiency ratio differently. The efficiency ratio for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was 59.47%, 64.99%, and 58.98%, respectively.

The tangible common equity ratio is a non-GAAP measure used by management to evaluate capital adequacy. Tangible common equity is total equity less net accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI"), goodwill and deposit-based intangibles. Tangible assets are total assets less goodwill and deposit-based intangibles. The tangible common equity ratio is 8.02% as of the quarter ended September 30, 2011 compared to 7.55% and 7.29% as of the quarters ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

A reconciliation of non-GAAP measures of efficiency ratio and tangible common equity is provided as follows for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<u>Efficiency ratio:</u>			
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$9,852	\$8,897	\$9,078
Non-interest income ⁽²⁾	2,836	3,079	3,449
Total revenue	\$12,688	\$11,976	\$12,527
Non-interest expense	\$7,546	\$7,783	\$7,388
Efficiency ratio	59.47%	64.99%	58.98%
<u>Tangible common equity ratio:</u>			
Total equity capital	\$103,247	\$92,657	\$84,377
Less:			
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,553	7,783	4,535
Goodwill	11,825	11,825	11,825
Other intangible assets	56	141	225
Tangible common equity	\$81,813	\$72,908	\$67,792
Total assets	\$1,031,393	\$977,038	\$942,567
Less:			
Goodwill	11,825	11,825	11,825
Other intangible assets	56	141	225
Tangible assets	\$1,019,512	\$965,072	\$930,517
Tangible common equity ratio	8.02%	7.55%	7.29%

- (1) Net interest income includes interest and rates on securities that are non-taxable for federal income tax purposes that are presented on a taxable equivalent basis based on federal statutory rate of 34%.
- (2) Non-interest income is presented net of any credit component of other-than-temporary impairment on available-for-sale securities recognized against earnings for the years presented.

Expansion

The Company, through its strategic planning process, intends to seek profitable opportunities that utilize excess capital and maximize income in Tennessee. If the Company decides to acquire other banking institutions, its objective would be for asset growth and diversification into other market areas. Acquisitions and de novo branches might afford the Company increased economies of scale within the operation functions and better utilization of human resources. The Company would only pursue an acquisition or de novo branch if the board of directors determines it to be in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. The Company does not currently have formal plans to acquire other banking institutions.

The Company owns two lots in Jackson, Tennessee, that are intended for construction of full service branches but construction is temporarily on hold because of current economic conditions. Construction of these facilities is expected to commence in the next two to five years.

Forward-Looking Statements

Information contained herein includes forward-looking statements with respect to the beliefs, plans, risks, goals and estimates of the Company. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant banking, economic, and competitive uncertainties, many of which are beyond management's control. When used in this discussion, the words anticipate, project, expect, believe, should, intend, is likely, going forward, may and other expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements may include, but are not limited to, capital resources, strategic planning, acquisitions or de novo branching, ability to meet capital guidelines, governmental regulations, construction of new branch locations, dividends, critical accounting policies, allowance for loan losses, fair value estimates, goodwill, occupancy and depreciation expense, held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities, trading securities, cash flows, diversification in the real estate loan portfolio, interest income, maturity of loans, loan impairment, loan ratings, maturity and re-pricing of deposits, borrowings with call features, dividend payout ratio, off-balance sheet arrangements, the impact of recently issued accounting standards, changes in funding sources, liquidity, interest rate sensitivity, net interest margins, payment status of corporate debt securities, non-accrual status of loans, contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, other-than-temporary impairment of securities, amortization expense, deferred tax assets, independent appraisals for collateral, property enhancement or additions, efficiency ratio, ratio of assets to employees, net income, changes in interest rates, loan policies, categorization of loans, maturity of FHLB borrowings and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Forward-looking statements are based upon information currently available and represent management's expectations or predictions of the future. As a result of risks and uncertainties involved, actual results could differ materially from such forward-looking statements. The potential factors that could affect the Company's results include but are not limited to:

- Changes in general economic and business conditions;
- Changes in market rates and prices of securities, loans, deposits and other financial instruments;
- Changes in legislative or regulatory developments affecting financial institutions in general, including changes in tax, banking, insurance, securities or other financial service related laws;
- Changes in government fiscal and monetary policies;
- The ability of the Company to provide and market competitive products and services;
- Concentrations within our loan portfolio;
- Fluctuations in prevailing interest rates and the effectiveness of the Company's interest rate hedging strategies;
- The Company's ability to maintain credit quality;
- The effectiveness of the Company's risk monitoring systems;
- The ability of the Company's borrowers to repay loans;
- The availability of and costs associated with maintaining and/or obtaining adequate and timely sources of liquidity;
- Geographic concentration of the Company's assets and susceptibility to economic downturns in that area;

- The ability of the Company to attract, train and retain qualified personnel;
- Changes in consumer preferences; and
- Other factors generally understood to affect financial results of financial services companies.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting of the Company and its subsidiaries conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and follow general practices within the industry. Preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the Company's estimates are reasonable under the facts and circumstances based on past experience and information supplied from professionals, regulators and others. Accounting estimates are considered critical if (i) management is required to make assumptions or judgments about items that are highly uncertain at the time estimates are made and (ii) different estimates reasonably could have been used during the current period, or changes in such estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, that could have a material impact on presentation of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The development, selection and disclosure of critical accounting policies are discussed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors. Because of the potential impact on the financial condition or results of operations and the required subjective or complex judgments involved, management believes its critical accounting policies consist of the allowance for loan losses, fair value of financial instruments and goodwill.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for losses on loans represents management's best estimate of inherent losses in the existing loan portfolio. Management's policy is to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level sufficient to absorb reasonably

estimated and probable losses within the portfolio. Management believes the allowance for loan loss estimate is a critical accounting estimate because: (i) changes can materially affect provision for loan loss expense on the income statement, (ii) changes in the borrower's cash flows can impact the allowance, and (iii) management makes estimates at the balance sheet date and also into the future in reference to the allowance. While management uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments may be necessary if economic or other conditions change materially. In addition, federal regulatory agencies as a part of their examination process periodically review the Bank's loans and allowances for loan losses and may require the Bank to recognize adjustments based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examination. See Note 1 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Certain assets and liabilities are required to be carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Further, the fair value of financial instruments must be disclosed as a part of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for other assets and liabilities. Fair values are volatile and may be influenced by a number of factors, including market interest rates, prepayment speeds, discount rates, the shape of yield curves and the credit worthiness of counter parties.

Fair values for the majority of the Bank's available-for-sale investment securities are based on observable market prices obtained from independent asset pricing services that are based on observable transactions but not quoted market prices.

Fair value of derivatives (if any) held by the Company is determined using a combination of quoted market rates for similar instruments and quantitative models based on market inputs including rate, price and index scenarios to generate continuous yield or pricing curves and volatility factors. Third party vendors are used to obtain fair value of available-for-sale securities and derivatives (if any). For more information, see Note 11 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Goodwill

The Company's policy is to review goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis unless an event occurs that could potentially impair the goodwill amount. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over fair value assigned to assets and liabilities. Management believes accounting estimates associated with determining fair value as part of the goodwill test are critical because estimates and assumptions are made based on prevailing market factors, historical earnings and multiples and other contingencies. For more information, see Note 9 in the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Results of Operations

Results of operations for third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010 reflect strong net interest margin and decreased provision for loan losses. Key performance metrics for the Company reflect strategic efforts to preserve capital the past two years compared to previous years. Such key metrics for the nine months ended September 30 for the years presented were as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net Income to Average Total Assets	1.22%	0.89%	0.94%	0.81%	1.07%
Net Income to Average Total Equity	12.78%	9.70%	10.78%	9.76%	12.76%
Dividends Declared to Net Income (per share)	23.87%	25.40%	33.00%	57.62%	46.77%
Average Equity to Average Total Assets*	10.36%	10.13%	9.68%	8.97%	9.15%

*Represents primary capital including the allowance for loan losses.

Earnings per share increased \$0.74 or 41.8% when comparing the first nine months of 2011 and 2010 and increased \$0.27 per share or 43.6% when comparing three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The increase in earnings per share in both year-to-date and quarter-to-date September 30, 2011 is primarily attributable to decreased provision for loan losses in 2011 compared to 2010.

Net interest income is the principal source of earnings for the Company and is defined as the amount of interest generated by earning assets minus interest cost to fund those assets. Net interest income increased approximately \$871,000 or 10.3%, when comparing third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2010. The net yield on average earning assets for the third quarters of 2011 and 2010 decreased 22 basis points. Cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased 39 basis points from 1.54% in third quarter 2010 to 1.15% in third quarter 2011. Net interest margin for third quarter 2011 was 4.35%, which reflects an increase of 5 basis points above third quarter 2010 and increased 17 basis points compared to 4.18% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. Third quarter 2011 net interest margin improved as cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased more than the decreased yield on interest-earning assets. The Company has historically maintained stable net interest margins in the range of 3.50% to 4.00% as federal funds rates fluctuated between 0.00% and 5.25%. However, during the unique historically low extended low rate period during the past three years, net interest margins have steadily improved and been maintained above 4.0% due to the Company's ability to re-price liabilities downward at a faster pace than declining yields on earning assets.

Average earning assets to total average assets was 89% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. Average earning assets to average total assets has historically been less than 90% as dilution is caused by significant investments in fixed assets and Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) policies, which total \$50.7 million or 4.9% of total assets as of September 30, 2011. Dilution is also caused by the elevated level of OREO which began increasing in 2009 (see detail section below titled "Other Real Estate").

Average interest-bearing deposits in third quarter 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 reflect an increase of \$46.9 million or 7.1%. Cost of interest bearing deposits decreased 24 basis points from third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011.

The following quarterly average balances, interest, and average rates are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,								
	2011			2010			2009		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
ASSETS									
Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$550,166	\$8,706	6.33%	\$562,837	\$9,018	6.41%	\$605,993	\$9,756	6.44%
Taxable investment securities	215,247	1,724	3.20%	173,233	1,374	3.17%	146,715	1,740	4.74%
Tax-exempt investment securities ⁽⁴⁾	110,045	1,700	6.18%	94,237	1,480	6.28%	78,839	1,315	6.67%
Interest earning deposits in banks	26,394	14	0.21%	1,093	1	0.37%	952	3	1.26%
Federal funds sold	4,200	4	0.38%	20,648	11	0.21%	8,758	9	0.41%
Total interest earning assets	906,052	12,148	5.36%	852,048	11,884	5.58%	841,257	12,823	6.14%
Cash and due from banks	13,924			17,958			14,514		
Bank premises and equipment	29,536			30,559			30,923		
Other non-earning assets	65,974			69,961			47,397		
Total Assets	\$1,015,486			\$970,526			\$934,091		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
Interest bearing deposits	\$712,246	1,881	1.06%	\$665,305	2,160	1.30%	\$645,772	2,732	1.69%
Other interest bearing liabilities	86,657	415	1.92%	110,191	827	3.00%	113,328	1,013	3.58%
Total interest bearing liabilities	798,903	2,296	1.15%	775,496	2,987	1.54%	759,100	3,745	1.97%
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	108,445			94,523			86,286		
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	8,565			8,898			6,695		

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Total liabilities	915,913	878,917	852,081
Total equity	99,573	91,609	82,010
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,015,486	\$970,526	\$934,091
Net interest income	\$9,852	\$8,897	\$9,078
Net yield on average earning assets	4.35%	4.18%	4.32%

- (1) Loan totals are loans held for investments and net of unearned income and loan loss reserves
- (2) Fee Income on loans held for investment is included in interest income and the computations of the yield. However, loans held for sale and related mortgage banking income are reported in other assets and other income and therefore, are excluded.
- (3) Includes loans on non-accrual status.
- (4) Interest and rates on securities, which are non-taxable for federal income tax purposes, are presented on a taxable equivalent basis.

Provision for loan losses for third quarter 2011 totaled approximately \$700,000 compared to approximately \$950,000 in third quarter 2010. Net charge-offs for third quarter 2011 were approximately \$869,000 compared to approximately \$993,000 in third quarter 2010 and \$2.3 million in third quarter 2009. Allowance for losses on loans as a percent of total loans was 1.46% as of September 30, 2011 compared to 1.42% as of September 30, 2010, and 1.47% as of December 31, 2010. See also Nonperforming Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses section below.

Non-interest income represents fees and other income derived from sources other than interest-earning assets. Non-interest income decreased 16.2% when comparing third quarters 2011 and 2010. In third quarter of 2011, non-interest income contributed 19.9% to total revenue compared to 23.1% for the same period last year.

Decreased non-interest income in third quarter 2011 is due to realized gains on sale of available-for-sale securities of approximately \$413,000 in third quarter 2010 compared to no sales and therefore no realized gains in third quarter 2011. See additional information in Investment Securities section below. Mortgage banking income decreased approximately \$102,000 due to smaller volume of mortgage originations in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Brokerage fees increased approximately \$143,000 or 65.3% and income from fiduciary activities decreased modestly by approximately \$8,000 or 4.2% in third quarter compared to third quarter 2010. Service charges on deposits decreased approximately \$75,000 due to lower fee income related to overdrafts in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Earnings on bank owned life insurance decreased approximately \$15,000 or 7.9% in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Losses on sale (or write down) of foreclosed property totaled approximately \$172,000 in third quarter 2011 compared to approximately \$63,000 in third quarter 2010.

The increase of approximately \$21,000 in other non-interest income primarily relates to an increase of approximately \$42,000 in income from White & Associates/First Citizens Insurance LLC in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Income from the insurance subsidiary totaled approximately \$201,000, \$159,000, and \$196,000 in third quarters of 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. The following table compares non-interest income for third quarter of 2011, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2009</u>
Mortgage banking income	\$259	-28.25%	\$361	63.35%	\$221
Income for fiduciary activities	181	-4.23%	189	3.85%	182
Service charges on deposits accounts	1,686	-4.26%	1,761	-3.88%	1,832
Brokerage fees	362	65.30%	219	-40.49%	368
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	0	-100.00%	413	-15.20%	487

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Loss on sale of foreclosed property	(172)	173.02%	(63)	-142.31%	(26)
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	175	-7.89%	190	-1.55%	193
Other non-interest income	393	5.65%	372	17.35%	317
Total non-interest income	\$2,884	-16.21%	\$3,442	-3.69%	\$3,574

Other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized against earnings total \$48,000 and \$363,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. See Investment Securities section for additional information.

Non-interest expense represents operating expenses of the Company that decreased approximately \$237,000 or 3.1% in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Salary and benefits expense is the largest component of non-interest expense and decreased approximately \$231,000 or 5.5% in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010. Employee benefit expense accruals for incentive compensation, retirement contributions and other benefits are recorded in relation to the overall return on equity of the company. The majority of employees receive performance-based incentives based on factors designed to achieve strategic goals and are balanced for risk and reward. Such factors are aligned with strategic objectives and include achievement of a certain ROE level, accomplishing annual budget goals, and attainment of business development goals, asset quality goals, and other metrics applicable to the individual's job responsibilities. Contributions to the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) are discretionary and thus, may be lowered or eliminated in accordance with the plan documents.

Depreciation and net occupancy expense are consistent with prior year expenses with offsetting modest 3% increase in net occupancy and 2% decrease in depreciation expense. Purchases of fixed assets in first nine months of 2011 totaled approximately \$815,000 compared to \$1.3 million in first nine months of 2010. Data processing (which includes computer services) expense increased 10.8% or approximately \$43,000 from third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011. Data processing year-to-date through September 30, 2011 reflects a 15% increase which includes increased costs associated with strategic efforts to ensure integrity and security of customer data, improve efficiency of operations and in order to comply with ever increasing regulatory burdens.

Expense for FDIC insurance decreased approximately \$94,000 in third quarter 2011 compared to third quarter 2010 due to favorable impact from the change in how assessments are calculated in 2011 compared to 2010.

Other real estate expense for third quarter 2011 was approximately \$284,000 compared to approximately \$367,000 in third quarter 2010. See Other Real Estate section below for additional information.

No impairment of goodwill has been recorded for the current and prior reportable periods. Core deposit intangible expense for the current reportable quarter was flat at approximately \$21,000. Quarter-to-date advertising, community relations, and other forms of marketing expenses were approximately \$154,000 or 2.04% of non-interest expense in third quarter 2011 compared to approximately \$194,000 or 2.5% of non-interest expense in third quarter 2010. Marketing and advertising items are expensed at the time they are incurred.

The following table compares non-interest expense for third quarter of 2011, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2009</u>
Salaries and employee benefits	\$4,010	-5.45%	\$4,241	2.79%	\$4,126
Net occupancy expense	449	3.22%	435	0.23%	434
Depreciation	445	-2.41%	456	-1.94%	465
Data processing expense	441	10.80%	398	39.65%	285
Legal and professional fees	131	98.48%	66	94.12%	34
Stationary and office supplies	53	3.92%	51	-20.31%	64
Amortization of intangibles	21	0.00%	21	0.00%	21
Advertising and promotions	154	-20.62%	194	13.45%	171
FDIC insurance premium expense	206	-31.33%	300	-16.67%	360
Other real estate expenses	284	-22.62%	367	216.38%	116
Other expenses	1,352	7.81%	1,254	-2.56%	1,287
Total non-interest expense	\$7,546	-3.05%	\$7,783	5.70%	\$7,363

Changes in Financial Condition

Total assets increased \$57.0 million or 5.9% during the first nine months of 2011. Loans, net of the allowance for loan losses, increased by \$6.2 million or approximately 1.2% during first three quarters of 2011 primarily attributable to seasonality of agriculture production loans. The Company continues to fund loans but remains steadfast in its commitment to asset quality by not compromising underwriting standards in order to grow its loan portfolio. The Company also shifted funds from cash and cash equivalents which decreased \$15.5 million to investment securities and interest-bearing deposits in other banks. Investment securities increased \$40.2 million or 13.6% during nine months ended September 30, 2011. Interest bearing deposits at other banks increased \$29.5 million as a result of maintaining a higher balance at the Federal Reserve Bank rather than daily federal funds sold at correspondent banks as part of the Bank's strategic risk management of balances held at correspondent banks and net interest margin.

Total deposits increased \$33.7 million or 4.3% during first nine months of 2011. Demand deposits increased \$14.1 million or 14.1% during the first nine months of 2011. Demand deposits continue to fluctuate and exceeded the historical range of \$85 million to \$105 million. In 2011, month-to-date average demand balances were in the range of \$97 million to \$111 million and the year-to-date daily average through September 30, 2011 was \$104 million. Time deposits decreased \$15.2 million or 4.1% during the first nine months of 2011. Savings deposits increased \$34.8 million or 10.8% during nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased \$5.7 million or 16.6% since year-end 2010. Other borrowings decreased \$4.8 million or 9.2% in first nine months of 2011 as a result of principal reductions on amortizing and repayment of matured FHLB advances. Short-term borrowings increased as a result of one \$4 million advance from FHLB that matures in October 2011.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are primarily held in the bank's subsidiary, First Citizens Investments, Inc. and in its subsidiary, First Citizens Holdings, Inc. The bank has a portfolio advisory agreement with a third party vendor to manage the investment portfolio. Quarterly average rates for taxable securities for third quarter end 2011 increased 3 basis points and tax-exempt securities decreased 10 basis points compared to third quarter 2010. The investment portfolio is heavily weighted in agency mortgage-related securities, which accounted for approximately 66% of total portfolio. The Company's goal continues to be to steadily maintain or improve the quality of the investment portfolio without taking on material risk.

Pledged investments reflect a market value of \$205 million as of September 30, 2011.

The carrying value of investment securities as of September 30 for each of past five years are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
U. S. Treasury & government agencies	\$221,546	\$150,690	\$134,827	\$137,488	\$129,629
State & political subdivisions	112,915	95,492	82,972	54,282	48,475
All others	553	1,721	2,524	2,943	6,702
Total investment securities	\$335,014	\$247,903	\$220,323	\$194,713	\$184,806

Investments are classified according to intent under generally accepted accounting principles. There are no securities classified in the trading category for any period presented in this report. Also, there were no securities in the held-to-maturity category as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010. Amortized cost and fair market value of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2011</u>		<u>December 31, 2010</u>	
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
U. S. government agencies and corporation obligations	\$213,186	\$221,546	\$189,280	\$191,443
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:				
Taxable securities	1,415	1,469	1,415	1,318
Tax-exempt securities	102,744	111,447	98,359	101,132
U. S. securities:				
Other debt securities	2,166	514	2,675	885
Equity securities	23	38	23	45
Total	\$319,534	\$335,014	\$291,752	\$294,823

Accumulated other comprehensive income reflects \$9.6 million and \$1.9 million net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. During first nine months of 2011, net unrealized gain (pre-tax) on securities increased \$12.4 million from year end 2010 to September 30, 2011 as overall market values of agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and municipal securities held in the portfolio improved. The impact of the current bond market environment consists of overall strong market values but lower re-investment yields.

In 2010 and 2011, the Company implemented strategies to realize portions of the unrealized gain on the investment portfolio. In the first six months of 2011, the Company executed two transactions totaling \$37.9 million with a realized gain on sale of approximately \$943,000 and no sales were executed in third quarter 2011. Proceeds from sales in 2011 were reinvested primarily into 10-year and 15-year agency MBS or CMO. The Company continues to employ a strong due diligence process on securities purchases and factors considered include but are not limited to type of security, diversification among and within portfolio sectors, internal policy limits, credit quality of issuer and/or underlying collateral, ratings, yield, duration, expected life, maturity date, etc. The effect of these transactions did not significantly change key metrics of the portfolio such as yield, short-term cash flow, price sensitivity, rate shock scenarios, etc.

Investments totaling approximately \$62.8 million were sold in first nine months of 2010 at a realized gain of \$1.9 million. Proceeds from the sale of investments were reinvested into securities consisting of agency MBS and CMO as well as municipal securities.

Loans

The following table sets forth total loans held for investment net of unearned income by category for the past five years (in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$82,721	\$77,240	\$83,776	\$92,982	\$82,443
Real estate-construction	40,918	52,472	71,947	108,030	101,023
Real estate-mortgage	397,682	399,631	408,408	382,227	354,294
Consumer installment	29,059	32,838	34,745	37,667	37,289
Other	3,659	3,647	8,573	11,294	6,592
Total loans	\$554,039	\$565,828	\$607,449	\$632,200	\$581,641

Loans increased \$6.3 million from December 31, 2010 to September 30, 2011 but decreased \$11.8 million from September 30, 2010 to September 30, 2011. Total real estate loans decreased \$13.5 million from September 30, 2010 to September 30, 2011. Commercial, financial and agricultural loans increased \$5.5 million and consumer installment loans decreased \$3.8 million when comparing September 30, 2011 to September 30, 2010. Loan demand continues to be slow in 2011 and the Company remains strategically cautious with its growth strategies under the current economic conditions.

The loan portfolio was heavily weighted in real estate loans, which accounted for \$439 million or 79.2% of total portfolio. Commercial and residential construction loans have been on a declining trend since 2008 comprising \$40.9 million or 7.4% of total loans as of September 30, 2011 compared to \$52.5 million or 9.3% as of September 30, 2010. Although the portfolio was heavily weighted in real estate, the Bank did not and does not invest in sub-prime or non-traditional mortgages. Within real estate loans, residential mortgage loans (including residential construction and home equity lines of credit) were the largest category comprising \$176 million or 31.8% of loans as of September 30, 2011 compared to \$189 million or 33.4% of total loans as of September 30, 2010.

Diversification of the real estate portfolio is a necessary and desirable goal of the real estate loan policy. In order to achieve and maintain a prudent degree of diversity, given the composition of the market area and the general economic state of the market area, the Company strives to maintain real estate loan portfolio diversification. Risk monitoring of commercial real estate concentrations is performed in accordance with regulatory guidelines and includes assessment of risk levels of various types of commercial real estate and review of ratios of various concentrations of commercial real estate as a percentage of capital.

The aggregate amount of loans the company is permitted to make under applicable bank regulations to any one borrower is 15% of unimpaired capital. The Bank's legal lending limit at September 30, 2011 was \$14.8 million. Although the Bank's legal lending limit has been in excess of \$10 million for several years, the Bank rarely extends credit in excess of \$5 million to one borrower. There were no material reportable contingencies as of September 30, 2011.

Agricultural Loans

First Citizens is one of the largest agriculture lenders in the State of Tennessee and is the only preferred Farm Services Agency community bank lender in Tennessee. Agriculture makes a significant contribution to Dyer County commerce, generating in excess of \$75 million in revenue on an annual basis. Agricultural credits including loans secured by farmland and loans to finance agricultural production comprise \$80 million of total loans as of September 30, 2011 and \$89 million as of September 30, 2010. Net charge-offs in this category were approximately \$89,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to approximately \$135,000 in net charge offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Non-Performing Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company continues to battle the effects of current economic factors including but not limited to declining real estate values and unemployment. While overall conditions deteriorated during the economic recession, the impact in our markets appears to have been less severe overall than at the national level and was primarily concentrated in residential construction and land development loans in and around Shelby County. Credit quality deterioration in this sector of the portfolio appears to have stabilized as evidenced by the reduction in net loans charged off in and decreased level of loans transferred to OREO for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Non-current loans at third quarter end 2011 were 1.64% of total loans compared to 1.05% and 1.69% as of third quarter end 2010 and 2009, respectively. Non-performing loans have been in the 1% to 2% range over the past three years. Thus, the allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans has been in the 1.4%-1.5% range over the past three years rather than the historical range of 1.1% to 1.2% maintained prior to 2009. The following table sets forth the balance of non-performing loans as of September 30, for the years indicated (in thousands):

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	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Non-accrual loans:					
Commercial, financial & agricultural	\$ 336	\$ 657	\$ 548	\$ 166	\$ 85
Real estate-construction	1,236	953	3,036	666	0
Real estate-mortgage	5,031	2,290	4,674	2,467	727
Installment loans to individuals	274	263	76	28	107
Total non-accrual loans	\$6,877	\$4,163	\$8,334	\$3,327	\$919
Loans 90 days past due accruing interest:					
Commercial, financial & agricultural	\$ 535	\$ 0	\$ 37	\$ 0	\$ 25
Real estate-construction	0	7	0	0	0
Real estate-mortgage	1,642	1,814	1,914	1,481	763
Installment loans to individuals	24	34	6	13	14
Total loans 90 days past due accruing interest	2,201	1,855	1,957	1,494	802
Total non-current loans	\$9,078	\$6,018	\$10,291	\$4,821	\$1,721
Total non-current loans as % of total loans	1.64%	1.05%	1.69%	0.76%	0.30%
Troubled debt restructuring					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 0	\$ 18	\$ 13	\$ 27	\$0
Real estate-construction	148	0	0	0	0
Real estate-mortgage	2,554	2,620	1,123	1,141	0
Installment loans to individuals	8	65	92	81	0
Total troubled debt restructuring	\$2,710	\$2,703	\$1,228	\$1,249	\$0
Total troubled debt restructuring as a % of total loans	0.49%	0.47%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%
Other real estate & other repossessed property	\$12,595	\$14,373	\$5,185	\$3,832	\$2,520
Non-accrual debt securities	318	710	0	0	0
Total non-performing assets	\$24,701	\$23,804	\$16,704	\$9,902	\$4,241
Total non-performing assets as % of total assets	2.39%	2.44%	1.80%	1.10%	0.50%

An analytical model based on historical loss experience, current trends and economic conditions as well as reasonably foreseeable events is used to determine the amount of provision to be recognized and to test the adequacy of the loan loss allowance. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans, net of unearned income, was 1.46% as of September 30, 2011 compared to 1.42% as of September 30, 2010 and 1.47% at year-end 2010. The following recaps activity in the allowance for the first nine months for each of the past five year and the allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans as of September 30 for each of the years presented:

	YEAR-TO-DATE ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,				
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning of period balance	\$8,028	\$8,784	\$7,300	\$6,328	\$6,211
Loans charged off	(2,086)	(6,948)	(4,265)	(1,808)	(744)
Recovery of loans previously charged off	228	223	317	267	268
Net loans charged-off	(1,858)	(6,725)	(3,948)	(1,541)	(476)
Provision for loan losses	1,925	6,000	4,850	2,208	583
End of period balance	\$8,095	\$8,059	\$8,202	\$6,995	\$6,318

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Loans, end of period balance	\$554,039	\$565,828	\$607,449	\$632,200	\$581,641
Allowance for loan losses as % of total loans	1.46%	1.42%			